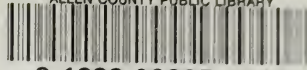


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New England Society of Pennsylvania,

22nd
Twenty-Second
Annual Festival

1902

Horticultural Hall . Philadelphia
December Twenty-second, 1902

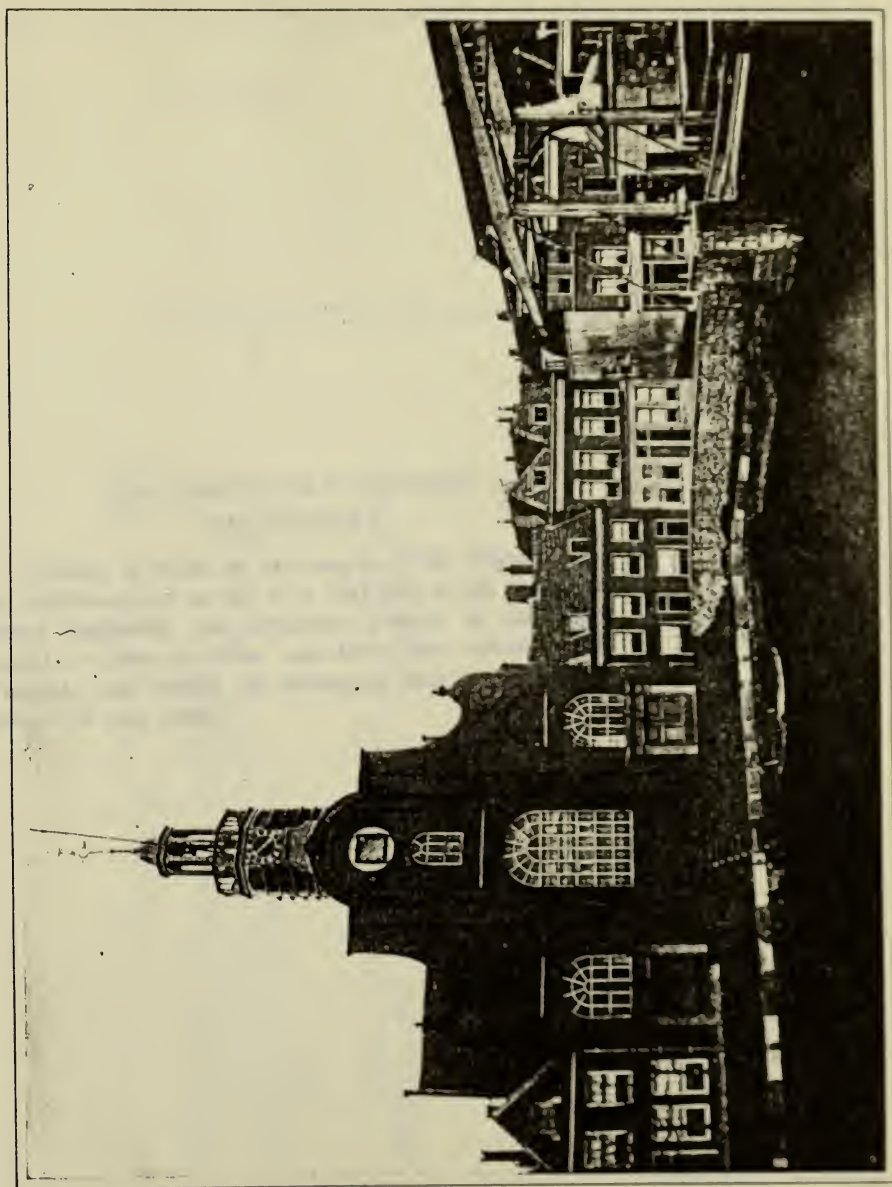
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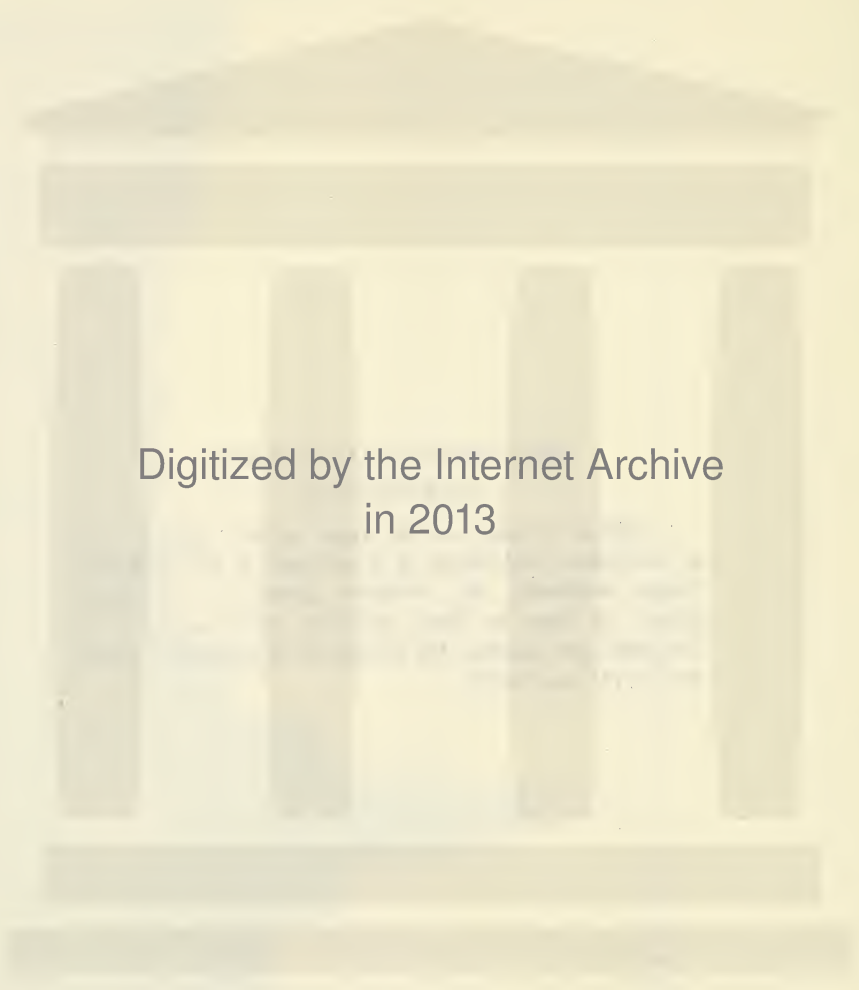
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New England Society
of Pennsylvania

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1.
NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Annual festival... 11th-38th; 1891-1918.

[Philadelphia, 1892?]-1919.

28v.

Each volume contains list of officers and members, and constitution of the Society.



AMERICAN

Gift of Society. 4, 13, 1903.

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Council of the Society, 1903

President

Hon. James M. Beck

Vice-Presidents

Charles H. Richards, D.D.

Theodore Frothingham

Treasurer

Edward P. Borden

Secretary

Joseph P. Mumford

Chaplain

Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D.

Physician

Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors

ONE YEAR

John H. Converse

Thomas E. Cornish

Joseph G. Darlington

N. Parker Shortridge

TWO YEARS

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.

Justus C. Strawbridge

Theodore N. Ely

Hon. Charles Emory Smith

THREE YEARS

Stephen W. Dana, D.D.

Herbert M. Howe, M.D.

George Mather Randle

Clarence H. Clark

Standing Committees of the Council

On Admission of Members

The First Vice-President

The Secretary

Herbert M. Howe, M.D.

George Mather Randle

Joseph G. Darlington

Justus C. Strawbridge

Finance

All the Officers, except the
Chaplain and Physician

Charity

The Chaplain

The Physician

Stephen W. Dana, D.D.

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.

Clarence H. Clark

Hon. Charles Emory Smith

Entertainment

The Second Vice-President

Thomas E. Cornish

John H. Converse

Theodore N. Ely

N. Parker Shortridge

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Presidents

- 1882-84 . . . Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-88 . . . H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-90 . . . George Dana Boardman, D.D.
1891-94 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-96 . . . John H. Converse
1897-1900 . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Hon. James M. Beck

First Vice-Presidents

- 1881-84 . . . Hon. Henry M. Hoyt
1885-88 . . . B. H. Bartol
1889-90 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1891-94 . . . John H. Converse
1895-96 . . . Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1897 . . . Richard A. Lewis
1898-99 . . . Hon. George F. Edmunds
1900 . . . E. Burgess Warren
1901-03 . . . Charles H. Richards, D.D.

Second Vice-Presidents

- 1881-82 . . . Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D.
1885-88 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1889-90 . . . John H. Converse
1891-94 . . . N. Parker Shortridge
1895-96 . . . Richard A. Lewis
1897-99 . . . E. Burgess Warren
1900 . . . Hon. James M. Beck
1901-03 . . . Theodore Frothingham

Past and Present Members of the Council

Secretaries

- 1881-82 . . . Rev. H. Clay Trumbull, D.D.
1883-90 . . . Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1891-1903 . . Joseph P. Mumford

Treasurers

- 1881-1902 . . Clarence H. Clark
1903 . . . Edward P. Borden

Chaplains

- 1881-84 . . . Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, D.D.
1885-89 . . . Rev. William P. Breed, D.D.
1890-04 . . . Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1895-1900 . . Rev. Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1901-03 . . . Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D.

Physicians

- 1881-84 . . . E. B. Shapleigh, M.D.
1885-1903 . . Charles P. Turner, M.D.

Directors

- 1881-90 . . . J. E. Kingsley
1881-89 . . . Henry Winsor
1881-89 . . . Daniel Haddock, Jr.
1881-84 . . . Stephen A. Caldwell
1881-83 . . . G. A. Wood
1881-91 . . . Amos R. Little
1881-94 . . . Lemuel Coffin
1881-84 . . . Samuel M. Felton

New England Society of Pennsylvania

- 1881-84 . . . George F. Tyler
1881-82 . . . Frank S. Bond
1881-1901-03 N. Parker Shortridge
1881-82 . . . Prof. George F. Barker
1883-94 . . . Richard A. Lewis
1883-84 . . . Charles D. Reed
1883-87 . . . George W. Smith
1884-86 . . . Henry Lewis
1884-92 . . . Lucius H. Warren
1885 . . . Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-1903 . . John H. Converse
1885-90 . . . Joseph P. Mumford
1885-1900-02 Harold Goodwin
1885-88 . . . Joseph W. Lewis
1887-88 . . . H. W. Pitkin
1889-93 . . . H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-1903 . . Thomas E. Cornish
1889-91 . . . Atwood Smith
1890-91 . . . William B. Bement
1891-95 . . . Eugene Delano
1891-1902 . . Edward P. Borden
1891-1900 . . W. D. Winsor
1892 . . . Edward L. Perkins
1892-93 . . . P. P. Bowles
1892 . . . J. R. Claghorn
1893 . . . Luther S. Bent
1893-1902 . . John Sparhawk, Jr.
1893-96 . . . E. Burgess Warren
1894-1903 . . Dr. Herbert M. Howe
1894-1900 . . Theodore Frothingham
1895-1901-03 Hon. Charles Emory Smith

Past and Present Members of the Council

1895-98 . . .	Lincoln Godfrey
1896-1901 . .	Charles A. Brinley
1899 . . .	Hon. James M. Beck
1900-01 . . .	Hon. George F. Edmunds
1901-03 . . .	Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-03 . . .	George Mather Randle
1901-03 . . .	Joseph G. Darlington
1902-03 . . .	Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
1902-03 . . .	Theodore N. Ely
1902-03 . . .	Justice C. Strawbridge
1903 . . .	Clarence H. Clark



New England Society of Pennsylvania

Treasury.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, *Treasurer*, in account with the
New England Society of Pennsylvania.

1901. Nov. 26. To balance cash \$2,635 11
To amount received from members:—
Initiation fees 395 00
Annual dues 1,029 00
Life membership 100 00
Fidelity Trust Company, interest . 68 31

\$4,227 42

By paid sundry bills \$ 871 99
“ Dinner Fund 456 61
“ Charity Fund 100 00
By Balance cash 2,798 82

\$4,227 42

1902. Dec. 1. To balance cash, deposited with Fidelity
Trust Company \$2,798 82

C. H. CLARK,
Treasurer.

Audited December 9, 1902, and found correct, showing balance
in hands of Treasurer, \$2,798.

(Signed) THEODORE FROTHINGHAM,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
Audit Committee.

Objects of the Society

¶ The New England Society of the State of Pennsylvania was organized in 1881, for charity, good fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

Terms of Membership

Initiation Fee	\$ 5 00
Annual Dues, after the first year	3 00
Life Membership	50 00

Payable after election.

¶ Any male person, over eighteen years of age, native, or a descendant of a native of any New England State, of good moral character, is eligible to membership.

¶ The widow or child of a member, if in need of it, is entitled to five times as much as he may have paid in the Society.

¶ The friends of a deceased member are requested to give the Secretary early information of the time and place of his birth and death, with brief incidents of his life, for publication in our Annual Report.

Address,

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, *Secretary*,

No. 313 Chestnut Street.

gracefully all to Christ

and in the presence of the Lord
and in the presence of the Lord
and in the presence of the Lord
and in the presence of the Lord

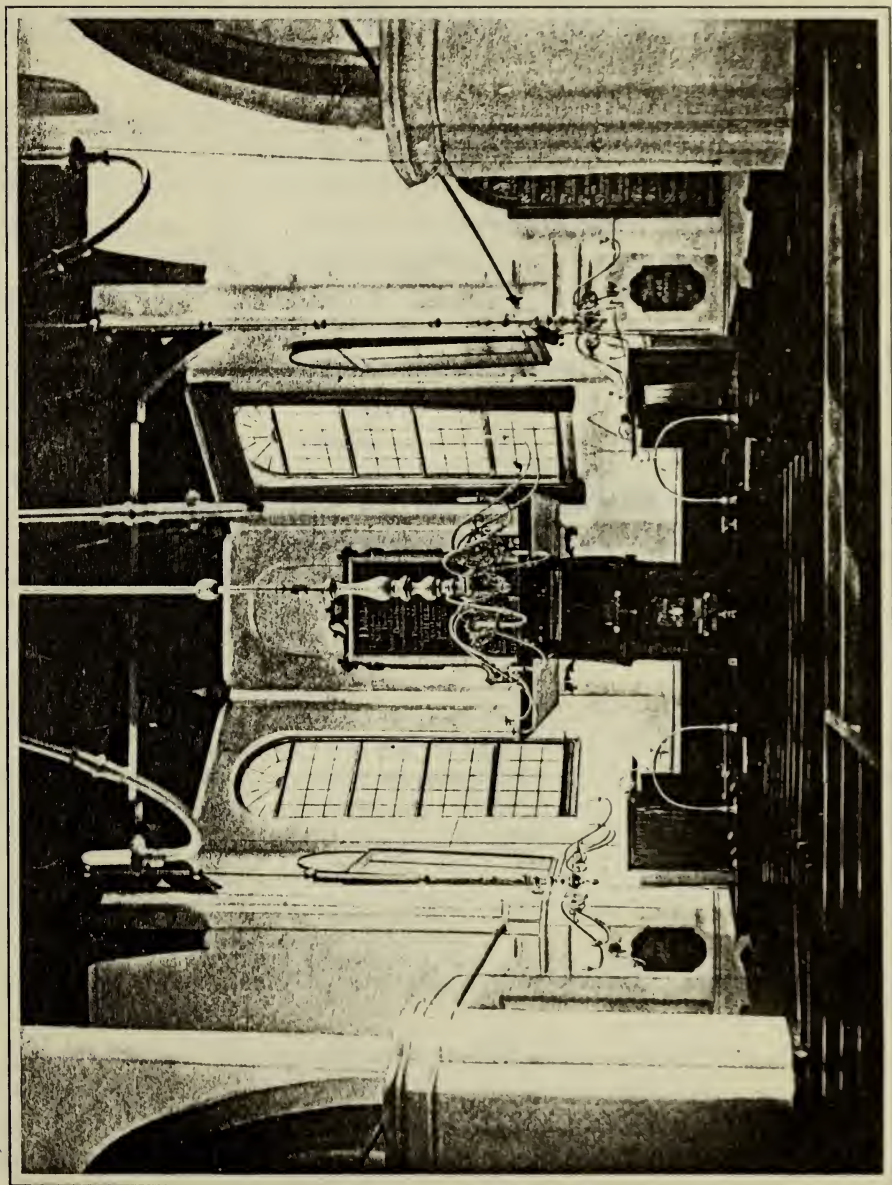
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and in the presence of the Lord



Twenty-Second Annual Meeting

The twenty-second annual meeting of the New England Society of Friends was held at Falmouth, Me., on the 1st of September, 1891.

The President, John Smith of Falmouth, Me., in his address, called attention to the fact that the meeting was the first held since the death of the late President, and that it was the first held since the death of the late President.

The Session of the Society was held at the Falmouth Hotel, and the program of the meeting was as follows:

1. A report of the proceedings of the Society at the previous annual meeting, by the Secretary, Mr. J. H. Smith.

INTERIOR OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH, DELFSHAVEN.

The report of the Secretary was read by Mr. J. H. Smith, and the report was well received. The report was read by Mr. J. H. Smith, and the report was well received.

2. A report of the proceedings of the Society at the previous annual meeting, by the Secretary, Mr. J. H. Smith. The report was read by Mr. J. H. Smith, and the report was well received.

3. A report of the proceedings of the Society at the previous annual meeting, by the Secretary, Mr. J. H. Smith. The report was read by Mr. J. H. Smith, and the report was well received.

4. A report of the proceedings of the Society at the previous annual meeting, by the Secretary, Mr. J. H. Smith. The report was read by Mr. J. H. Smith, and the report was well received.

Twenty-Second Annual Meeting

¶ The Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was held on December 12th, 1902, at the Manufacturers' Club.

¶ The President, Hon. James M. Beck, in the chair. The minutes of the last annual meeting were approved without reading, as they had been printed in the Year Book for 1901, and distributed to the members.

¶ The Treasurer's report was read and referred to the Council for publication. (See page 13 of this book.)

¶ A report of the proceedings of the Council was presented; four meetings had been held during the year. At the first of these, Mr. Harold Goodwin resigned the position of Director, to which he had been elected at the last Annual Meeting; respecting his desire, his resignation was regretfully accepted. At a subsequent meeting, Hon. Charles Emory Smith was elected Director to fill the vacancy.

¶ At the October meeting, Mr. Clarence H. Clark, who has held the office of Treasurer since the foundation of the Society in 1881, presented his resignation to take effect prior to the Annual Meeting. Action was deferred in the hope that Mr. Clark might be induced to reconsider, but he claimed his health does not warrant his further continuance, and the Council, with great regret and reluctance, accepted his decision.

¶ Mr. Edward P. Borden was elected Treasurer, *vice* Mr. Clark resigned.

¶ Since the last Annual Meeting, forty-two members have qualified, one has resigned, and three members have died: Alfred H. Edson, Charles Hebard and Thomas B. Meinck.

Twenty-Second Annual Meeting

¶ The present number of qualified members is 395 ; a gain of forty-two over last year's report.

¶ At the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Society, held December 12th, 1885, it was

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Society that at some future day it will take means to erect in Philadelphia a statue or memorial which shall serve the object in the language of our Constitution of the "honoring of a worthy ancestry."

¶ At the November meeting of the Council this year it was decided that an earnest effort should now be made to erect in Philadelphia this memorial, in honor of our ancestry, as a gift to the city of our adoption. A committee was appointed, consisting of President Beck, Mr. John H. Converse, Mr. Clarence H. Clark, Mr. Justus C. Strawbridge and Mr. Theodore Frothingham. An appeal has been issued to the members, and although a month has not yet elapsed, nearly \$5,800 has been subscribed. As the greater number of the members have not yet responded, the Council look confidently to the raising of the entire contemplated cost at an early day. The report of the Council was accepted, and the action relating to the monument was on motion warmly approved ; after some discussion, in which a number of members participated, another motion prevailed giving the Council discretionary power to appropriate out of the general funds of the Society a sum not exceeding \$1,500 to the Monument Fund.

¶ The President appointed a committee to nominate officers and directors for the ensuing year. The committee consisted of Richard A. Lewis, Josiah Monroe, Louis Fiske, E. H. Plummer and Stephen W. White.

¶ Pending the committee's report, the President called attention to the gratifying increase in the membership of

New England Society of Pennsylvania

the Society during the past two years, and urged a continued effort in this direction upon all the members for the coming year.

¶ The Committee on Nominations reported for re-election all the officers whose terms are expiring, and the names of Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D., Herbert M. Howe, M.D., George Mather Randle and Clarence H. Clark for directors in the three years' class, and N. Parker Shortridge for director in the one year class, *vice* Mr. Borden now Treasurer. On motion the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the nominees, and upon announcement of the ballot the following were declared elected :

President.—Hon. James M. Beck.

Vice-Presidents, { Rev. Chas. H. Richards, D.D.,
 { Theodore Frothingham.

Treasurer.—Edward P. Borden.

Secretary.—Joseph P. Mumford.

Chaplain.—Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D.

Physician.—Charles P. Turner, M.D.

¶ Directors to serve three years: Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D., Herbert M. Howe, M.D., George Mather Randle and Clarence H. Clark.

¶ Director to serve one year: N. Parker Shortridge.

¶ Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Admission the following-named gentlemen were elected members: Royal W. Bemis, M.D., Charles Carver, William S. Kimball, Isaac Porter, Jr., William A. Pratt, Charles H. Vinton, M.D., Joseph R. C. Wood, Francis E. Weston and Warren A. Wilbur.

Twenty-Second Annual Meeting

¶ The Entertainment Committee through the Chairman, Mr. Frothingham reported the arrangements for the coming Festival, whereupon on motion of Mr. Richard A. Lewis (as usual) the following was

Resolved, That the price of tickets for the annual banquet be fixed at five dollars each; that the limit of tickets be fixed at three for each member; and the Entertainment Committee be instructed to reduce the number to one each if they find it necessary.

¶ Rev. Dr. Dana moved that the thanks of the Society be and are hereby tendered to the Manufacturers' Club for the use of the assembly room of the Club for this meeting. Approved.

¶ The meeting then adjourned.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,

Secretary.



Twenty - Second Annual Festival

¶ Rich in its magnificent, harmoniously blended coloring—more beautiful than anything of the like this city has seen—and graced by the presence of orators famed the world over for their utterances both wise and witty, the banquet which the New England Society of Pennsylvania held in Horticultural Hall on Forefathers' Day, may well be classed as an event of historic importance—not alone to the 350 or more men of Puritan ancestry who participated in it, but to Philadelphia itself.

¶ It was a typical New England Society festival—but just as its predecessors had overshadowed those dinners before them, last night's banquet surpassed all in the wealth of eloquence and the abundance of humor that flashed from its eminent speakers.

¶ Nine Senators of the United States were there, eight of them sons of New England; one Congressman, a truly great member of the House of Representatives, added the dignity of his stern face and commanding figure; an admiral of the United States, who won the admiration of the world by a lightning dash in the Oregon, was a figure in the assemblage. The decorations seemed to scintillate and glow in response to those over and around whom they were draped. The auditorium of Horticultural Hall had lent itself handsomely to those who festooned it and the result was a picture the very quintessence of beauty.

¶ From the immense chandelier in the dome of the room, flashing and glittering, streamers of yellow and blue, the colonial colors of the society, had been strung, running to the walls.

Twenty-Second Annual Festival

¶ In contrast to these, and heightening the hues, were national flags which had been endraped about the chandelier and interwoven with greens. Along the walls of the hall were looped American flags, with here and there a streamer of the yellow and gold, and out of the alcoves of the windows flashed the irradiant and varied colors of electric lights set in fir trees.

¶ Beyond these, serving as a background for the noted men who gathered around the president's table, many plants and trees were banked and behind these shone the fiery motto which told why the feasting, the singing, and the speaking was going on, "Mayflower. 1620. Plymouth." The letters, formed of electric lights, not only told the story of the night, but entrancingly set off the darkling splendor of the massed foliage under them.

¶ The dinner hour was quaintly announced by the ringing of an old-fashioned hand-bell and in response to this invitation the goodly company of members and guests assembled in the banquet hall at half-past six and reverently stood while the Chaplain offered prayer.



New England Society of Pennsylvania

Grace Before Meat

Let Thy gracious benediction, O Lord, our God, our fathers' Friend and ours, rest upon us in this our gathering of peace and plenty. Impart to each of us here assembled a new sense of our obligation to Thee as Creator, Preserver and Guide ; and so inspire us with renewed gratitude for all Thy loving kindness and tender mercy, for the manifold blessing, material, social, educational, political and spiritual, vouchsafed to us during this good old year which soon must die.

And remember, Almighty God, in great mercy and grace, our beloved and favored nation during the year soon to open. Bless all among us who are in authority, especially the President of these United States, guiding him in all the onerous duties and difficult tasks awaiting him. Grant to all the world at this glad Christmas time, peace and good will. Make us as a people God-fearing and God-loving. Teach us that righteousness exalteth a nation. Guide us as Thou didst guide our fathers in the years that are gone ; and save us all, here and hereafter ; we ask in the Divine Name, Amen.

Twenty-Second Annual Festival

¶ The menu was of

Priscilla's Providin'.

CAPE CODS

PILGRIM POTAGE

DIAMOND BACKS

RHODE ISLAND TURKEY

VIRGINIA HAM

CRANBERRY JELLY

BOILED GREENS

BOSTON BAKED BEANS

BROWN BREAD

"The Spirit of New England"

QUAIL

SENATE SALAD

PIE

AND OTHER SWEETS

FRUIT

COFFEE

TOBACCO

APOLLINARIS



New England Society of Pennsylvania

¶ As at the last preceding Festival, one of the most enjoyable features of the evening this year was the beautiful singing of the Chorus gathered from the members present. Our forefathers were not given to melody, but none of them, could they have been with their sons here at this Festival, would have listened with less pleasure than their descendants to the musical numbers of the occasion.

¶ The members and the guests were seated at table as indicated below :—

President's Table

Hon. James M. Beck.

Hon. George F. Hoar,	Hon. Orville H. Platt,
Hon. Charles Emory Smith,	John H. Converse,
Hon. Addison G. Foster,	Hon. Charles E. Littlefield,
Stephen W. Dana, D. D.,	Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich,
Hon. Henry E. Burnham,	Charles H. Richards, D. D.,
Hon. William P. Dillingham,	Hon. Paris Gibson,
Bishop Whitaker,	Hon. George W. Perkins,
Hon. Frank A. Vanderlip,	Hon. Boies Penrose,
N. Parker Shortridge,	Admiral Clark.
Secretary Joseph P. Mumford,	

Twenty-Second Annual Festival

Table A

Thomas E. Cornish.

James E. Mitchell,	J. W. Shackford,
A. F. Bancroft,	E. F. Brooks,
W. P. Jones,	A. G. Hetherington,
W. G. Warden,	Chester B. Nichols,
H. H. Ellison,	Gregory C. Kelly,
D. H. Carstairs,	Rev. Carlos T. Chester,
J. H. Carstairs,	William D. Kelley,
William R. Ellison,	Dr. Joseph H. Schenck,
Elicott Fisher,	Joel Cook,
Raymond S. Clark,	Josiah Kisterbock, Jr.,
William B. Bratten,	Edwin Hagert,
Charles E. Clark,	M. N. Willits,
George E. Mapes,	C. P. King,
Edward Tredick,	J. H. Jefferies,
Walter S. Graham,	F. H. Treat,
William H. Frances,	Charles S. Lee,
P. B. Vallé,	P. H. Shelton,
Dr. John B. Shober,	Frank Battles,
J. W. Shannon,	John W. Hamer,
Dr. H. L. Northrup,	T. H. Bradford,
Joshua L. Bailey,	E. B. Putnam,
Charles W. Bailey,	William T. Plummer,
James W. Cooke,	Stephen W. White,
John F. Joline,	W. H. Miller,
Clarence Gardner,	Albert F. Kelly,
Edward G. McCollin,	C. B. Dungan,
William H. Newbold,	Dr. W. Storer How,
Dr. E. T. Ward,	E. S. Cook,
Edward H. Johnson,	Edward W. Mumford,
James F. Fahnestock, Jr.,	Edgar H. Mumford.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Table B

J. G. Darlington.

George C. Thomas,	Lincoln Godfrey,
George H. M'Fadden,	Edward T. Stotesbury,
Charles E. Pugh,	John McFadden,
R. Dale Benson,	Henry S. Grove,
	Herbert S. Darlington,
Henry DeCoster,	Isaac H. Clothier, Jr.,
Dr. Charles H. Vinton,	Walter Clothier,
H. G. Goodrich,	Henry C. Davis, Jr.,
E. A. Corbin,	Thomas a' Becket,
	William Burnham,
	F. W. Reynolds,
Cyrus H. K. Curtis,	G. N. Reynolds,
G. Roberts Planck,	William Lathrop,
Dr. Charles Hermon Thomas,	Dr. George Morley Marshall
Paul K. M. Thomas,	George H. Hill,
Augustus Thomas,	O. LaForrest Perry,
William L. Brown,	Dr. George Hale,
J. McLure Hamilton,	Henry M. Watts,
Chauncey H. Brush,	Joseph T. Bunting,
B. H. Githens,	J. Horace Harding,
F. A. Howard,	Charles D. Barney,
Dr. W. K. Ingersoll,	Dr. W. B. VanLennep,
W. S. Kimball,	Peter Boyd,
J. Augustus Beck,	W. L. Rowland,
Maskell Ewing,	Arthur W. Howe,
William M. Coates,	Edward Brooks, Jr.,
Louis S. Fiske,	Morris Earle,
Russell Duane,	F. C. Gerenbeck,
Edward Shippen,	Arthur L. Church,
	W. A. Church.

Twenty-Second Annual Festival

Table C

Theodore Frothingham.

Francis T. Chambers,	John Story Jenks,
Percival Roberts, Jr.,	George E. Shaw,
Byron P. Moulton,	Dr. Charles W. Houghton,
	Charles Chauncey,
Mahlon N. Kline,	
Charles C. Newton,	Lewis Lillie,
William F. Read,	S. Morris Lillie,
John H. Michener,	Lewis C. Lillie,
Rev. Samuel Upjohn, D. D.,	Walton Clark,
Tattnall Paulding,	Samuel T. Bodine,
M. J. Eckels, D. D.,	Randall Morgan,
L. L. Rue,	Horace W. Sellers,
	Coleman Sellers, Jr.,
Stanley G. Flagg, Jr.,	J. Milton Colton,
Clayton F. Banks,	William F. Dreer,
George W. Banks,	Dr. Coleman Sellers,
Stuart Wood,	Dr. DeForest Willard,
Walter Wood,	Charles E. Brinley,
F. H. Strawbridge,	Charles A. Brinley,
Edward R. Strawbridge,	H. C. Hildebrand,
J. C. Strawbridge,	Dr. Charles P. Turner,
	Frank Olcott Allen,
W. D. Winsor,	Alfred Allen,
Walter G. Lewis,	Isaac Davis,
Anthony W. Robinson,	Lieutenant F. Wooley,
Thomas A. Robinson,	Rev. L. P. Benson,
Henry A. Lewis,	Dr. J. N. Mitchell,
Richard A. Lewis,	E. Burgess Warren.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Table D

Theo. N. Ely.

W. W. Atterbury,	D. S. Newhall,
Winthrop Sargent,	Victor Wireman,
Samuel Porcher,	Frank Tenny,
Charles B. Dudley,	A. W. Gibbs,
Thomas L. Hodge,	Dr. George Fales Baker,
W. G. Besler,	John A. S. Brown,
Dr. George Woodward,	George W. Allen,
Charles W. Henry,	George K. Breintnall,
George B. Bonnell,	George F. Schilling,
Edward B. Chase,	Horace L. Young,
E. Shirley Borden,	Edward W. Burt,
Parker Shortridge Williams,	George W. Garland,
J. Paul Haughton,	J. W. Whittier,
Rev. James Haughton,	C. W. Scott,
J. H. Wanner,	Sylvester Garrett,
C. I. Cragin,	E. I. Scott,
Wm. W. Fiske,	J. Tabalé Brown,
E. P. Alexander,	Francis E. Weston,
Wm. C. Cuntz,	Eben F. Barker,
Stedman Bent,	Josiah Monroe,
A. D. Blackinton,	Joseph T. Richards,
Frank R. Tobey,	Fielding Simmons,
H. E. Taylor,	Major L. S. Bent,
Gustavus Cook,	Richard Peters,
Wm. Rotch Wister,	John S. Martin,
Richard Y. Cook,	F. P. Howe,
Silas Aldrich,	A. C. Harrison,
Dr. W. P. Wilson,	H. M. Howe, M. D.,
W. S. Harvey,	Atwood Smith.

Twenty-Second Annual Festival

Table E

George M. Randle.

George A. Denney,
Arthur Harrington,
Roger Sherron,
M. H. Harrington,
D. A. Waters,
William Ritchie,
E. A. Waters,
A. M. Stone,

Fayette R. Plumb,
H. Bartol Brazier,
J. H. Brazier,
Rev. Dr. Bronson,
Rev. John Harvey Lee.
N. F. Evans,
S. W. Evans,
Charles T. Evans,
Alban Spooner,
I. S. Smyth,
C. M. Smyth,
Dwight V. Merrick,
Harold Goodwin,
Frank Baker, Jr.
Amos Wakelin,
George A. Bigelow,
Dr. Horace Phillips,
Rev. Wm. M. Gilbert,
Dr. John B. Chapin,

Charles Carver,
B. F. Blake,
John S. Neill,
W. H. Wanamaker,
L. O. Smith,
W. H. Wanamaker, Jr.,
H. A. Cleverly,

Samuel M. Vauclain,
Alba B. Johnson,
Edward P. Williams,
Col. Charles A. Converse,
John W. Converse,
Rev. Charles Wadsworth,
William L. Austin,
J. R. Erringer,
Harry G. Barnes,
H. Warren K. Hale,
Henry S. Hale,
Thomas L. Gillespie,
J. Warren Hale,
Everett H. Plummer,
Clarkson Clothier,
Charles D. Norton,
Robert E. Strawbridge,
Morris L. Clothier,
Frederick Schoff,
Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

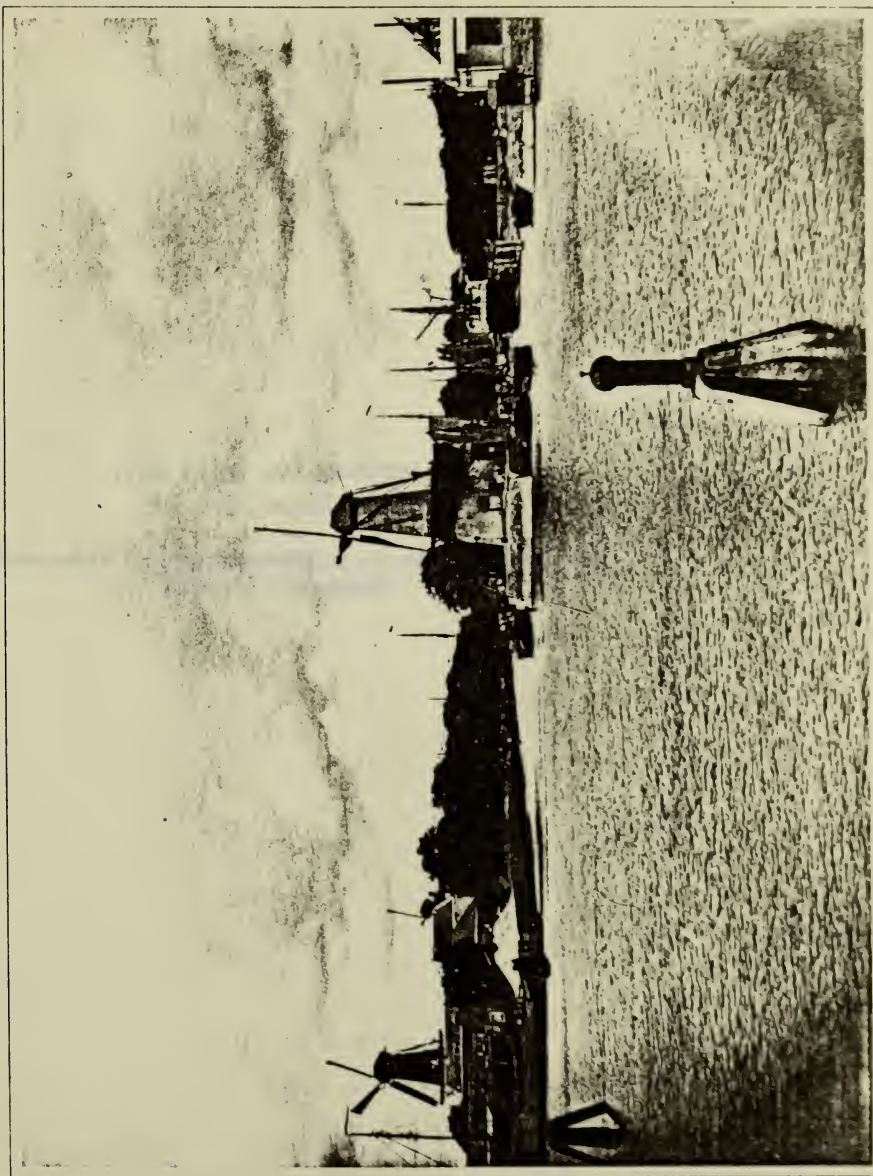
Table F

Dr. Roland G. Curtin.

Capt. W. S. Moore,
Henry J. Hancock,
Dr. M. B. Dwight,
John A. M. Passmore,

Wistar E. Patterson,
O. G. L. Lewis,
Dr. M. B. Culver,
Dr. J. M. Reeves,
H. M. Rolin,
J. A. Bailey,
Herman V. Ames,
Dr. W. A. N. Dorland,
Dr. Harris A. Slocum,
Logan Howard Smith,
R. S. Howard Smith,
Kern Dodge,
James M. Dodge,
A. P. Irwin,
A. E. Snowman,
Thomas K. Ober, Jr.,
W. H. Ayres,
Thomas K. Ober,

Dr. James B. Walker,
John L. Kinsey,
C. P. Doane,
H. T. Kent,
H. H. Haines,
George H. Taber,
Max Livingston,
John Mustard,
George Howell,
H. C. Roberts,
A. H. Stilwell,
Dr. N. M. Miller,
Dr. L. J. Loudenback,
Charles B. Crowell,
A. F. Thompson,
R. L. Smith,
Walter H. Johnson,
Joseph B. McCall,
A. B. Huey,
Herbert G. Stockwell,
E. Boyd Weitzel,
Edward G. Sanger,
John Sparhawk, Jr.



THE PIER OF DELFHAVEN
ON THE RIVER MEUSE,

*from which the Pilgrims sailed on the 22nd of July, 1620,
in the "Speedwell."*

The Addresses

1. The President of the United States, Mr. James M. Smith, in his address to the Congress, in 1845, on the subject of the Indian Territory, said: "The Indian Territory is a vast and fertile country, and it is our duty to settle it as soon as possible. The Government has already done much for the Indians, and it will do more in the future. The Indian Territory is a vast and fertile country, and it is our duty to settle it as soon as possible. The Government has already done much for the Indians, and it will do more in the future."

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The Addresses

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The Addresses

¶ The President of the Society, James M. Beck, Esq., officiated as toastmaster. His preface to the formal speechmaking, delivered with characteristic humor and eloquence, was thoroughly enjoyed and applauded. He said:

¶ Fellow members of the New England Society of Pennsylvania: We are met to-night to celebrate the two hundred and eighty-second anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers; and, as befits their descendants, we celebrate the event with feast, with speech, and with song. The asceticism of the Puritan has been much exaggerated. It is true that they did not subscribe to the saying of Mrs. Malaprop that "the doctrine of total depravity was a very good one, if it were only lived up to"; but, while they endured the hardships of their condition, they enjoyed as heartily as do we, who are assembled at this board to-night, the genial influence of good fellowship. They appreciated better than tradition accredits them that the flow of grateful feeling often follows the current of the gastric juices, and were not indifferent to such joys of life as find expression in a festal occasion such as this. They feasted as well as fasted, they smiled as well as frowned; and I doubt not that if Brewster, Endicott or Alden were to enter through yonder door and seat himself at this table, he would give so lively a proof of his common humanity, that "Beck's Band" would soon sing:

"For he's a Jolly Good Fellow."

¶ In proof of this I cite the fact, that when they had gathered their first harvest, after a year of severe labor and privation, they whom we regard as the very

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incarnation of austerity, celebrated their triumph over inclement skies and an obdurate soil by a joyous feast. In further proof that I am not indulging in idle rhetoric I quote the language of a contemporary chronicler, who thus describes the event: "Our harvests being gotten in, our Governor sent four men on fowling that we might for a more special manner rejoice together after we had gathered the fruit of our labors." (Observe that touching allusion to turkey.) "They four, in one day, killed as much fowl as with a little help beside, served the company almost a week. And at the time, amongst other recreations, we exercised our arms." He does not state in what manner they exercised their arms; but, as it is fair to assume that the Pilgrim mothers were not far distant, the method of exercise was one which I need not particularize. Nor was the hospitality of the Pilgrim Fathers wanting, for the chronicler adds: "Many of the Indians coming amongst us, and amongst the rest their greatest king, Massasoit, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted." While we would not suggest that our forefathers indulged in the epicurean philosophy of Horace, that "it is sweet to play the fool at times," this much is plain, that when they had a great event to celebrate, as we have to-night, the same spirit of good fellowship animated their souls which finds expression among the members of the New England Society of Pennsylvania around this festive board to-night.

¶ Nor was there any dearth of speeches to grace such occasions. An old record, referring to a Puritan minister, says: "Mr. Hooker preached two hours and seventeen minutes, while not feeling well." What Mr. Hooker would have done, if feeling well, is left to imagination and conjecture. A Harvard student—one who in that degenerate day may not have bucked the line nor forced the pigskin over Yale's goal for a

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touchdown—wrote of another Puritan minister; “He preached two hours, and, much to our regret, he had to stop.” Indeed, the value of speeches, in that day, was measured by their length—a standard of value which, we trust, will not give undue encouragement to the orators on this occasion. It is even told of our Puritan ancestors, who paid their preachers by the time occupied in preaching, that, lest they should be given under measure, the congregation often listened with an hour-glass in their hands.

¶ We Philadelphians are accused of worshipping our ancestors; and some there are who accuse us, I think falsely, of drinking our ancestors in Schuylkill water. However that may be, I venture to allude to an incident in the life of an ancestor of my own. My great-great-grandfather, who was a preacher of some reputation—a fact which will doubtless surprise you,—had occasion to deliver a funeral sermon at the close of a winter’s day. It was an effort of great power and length, in which he exhorted the living and criticized the dead. Finally a deacon tapped him on the shoulder and whispered, “Brother, if you don’t bring your sermon to a close, there won’t be enough daylight to bury the corpse.”

¶ Imitating our forefathers in all but the length of their speeches, the New England Society of Pennsylvania does not propose to rest content with words of eulogy or strains of song. One of its objects, as declared in its constitution, is “to honor a worthy ancestry”; and in furtherance of that laudable object, it proposes to commemorate, in the city of Philadelphia, in a statue of bronze, the heroic fortitude and inestimable achievements to civilization of those sturdy yeomen who brought to the New World the precious seed of Liberty. Forty members of the Society have, within a month, subscribed six thousand dollars; and as no member

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of the New England Society will fail to become a participant, in proportion to his means, in contributing to this permanent memorial, it is fair to assume that adequate funds will be promptly supplied by the remaining three hundred and fifty members—a “consummation devoutly to be wished.”

¶ Let not the spirit of this gift to the city in which we live, and which we love, be misunderstood. The statue which it is proposed to erect will be given to Philadelphia in no narrow or sectional spirit, and with no purpose of flaunting the virtues of one section to the depreciation of any other. It is not because the Puritan was simply a Puritan, but because he was a material factor in the development of our beloved country that we would typify his contribution to our greatness. No true American can be insensible to the Puritan's just claims to the grateful remembrance of the American people. Moreover, the best results of the work of the Puritan—those which most directly challenge the admiration of posterity—were achieved upon the soil of Pennsylvania. Here the noblest chapters in American history were written, in no inconsiderable part, by the followers of these sturdy pioneers of New England, who two hundred and eighty-two years ago to-night landed at Plymouth Rock. To quote the language of Daniel Webster, “The bones of her sons, fallen in the great struggle for Independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every State from New England to Georgia, and there they will lie forever.” The sons of New England fell at Brandywine and Germantown; and in even greater numbers they keep the “silent bivouac of the dead” upon that historic field of immortal valor, where men of New England stood shoulder to shoulder with men of Pennsylvania, under the leadership of Meade and Hancock and Reynolds, and said to the red tide of Rebellion, “Thus far and no farther, and here shall thy

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proud waves be stayed." Moreover, it was in Philadelphia that men of New England helped to write some of the noblest chapters in American history. Here John Hancock presided over the Continental Congress. Here glorious old Sam Adams made his valorous appeal for independence. Here John Adams, of Massachusetts, and Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, wrote in The Declaration of Independence the title deed of man to liberty, in language so comprehensive that time cannot make it obsolete. When the first great war for Independence had been concluded and the fathers of the Republic met and crystallized their labors in a constitution, it was here that men of New England—Roger Sherman, of Connecticut; Elbridge Gerry and Rufus King, of Massachusetts; John Langdon and Nicholas Gilman, of New Hampshire,—united with their brethren of the other Colonies in laying the foundations, more enduring than granite, of "the indestructible Union of indestructible States." In Philadelphia John Adams presided over the first American Senate, and this city witnessed the greater part of his administration as the second President of the United States.

¶ In no narrow or sectional spirit therefore do we erect our Ebenezer, but seek to commemorate in lasting bronze the fact that the Puritan was a great American, and that his achievements are inseparably interwoven, not merely with the whole fabric of American history, but also with the lasting renown of this Mecca of every true American, the historic city of Philadelphia. No American should pass our outer gates as a stranger or an alien, and all who come within the shadow of Independence Hall should feel that they are welcome and that they are in their fathers' place. "If it were done when 't is done, then 't were well it were done quickly," and I venture to express the earnest hope that before we meet again to celebrate this recurring anniversary, this

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work, to which the Society has dedicated itself, shall have been accomplished and that somewhere in our city, either in our incomparable Park or within the shadow of Independence Hall, a monument shall have been erected to symbolize both the spirit of New England and our honorable pride in a glorious and historic ancestry.

¶ I must not, however, further detain you with these introductory remarks, for we are privileged to-night to have with us distinguished guests, to whom in your name I bid a most cordial welcome. Indeed, this dinner is in special compliment to the influence of New England in the United States Senate. That the Puritan intellect has not ceased to leaven the country in the twentieth century, I call attention to the fact that fifteen members of the present Senate are of New England birth, and that they represent, in addition to the New England States, the great States of Montana, South Dakota, Wyoming, Washington and California. Eight have honored us with their presence to-night. The influence of New England is felt not only in that, to many of us, beloved clime where the tumultuous waves of the Atlantic wash the rock-bound coast of Maine and Massachusetts, but also on the yellow strand of the Pacific Coast, whose Golden Gate seems to be the open door of opportunity to America in the Orient. Its influence is felt as well where the snow-clad Sierras lift their awful summits to the skies as in the granite hills of New Hampshire, from which the clouds rise heavenward as incense from the altar of the Eternal God.

¶ I must not postpone the pleasure we are anticipating in hearing from these representatives of New England in the Senate, in the House and in the Cabinet, for I am but the leader of the orchestra, whose mission it is to use the baton, and not to scrape the violin or even beat the drum or cymbals. Perhaps, to vary the metaphor, I might say that I am simply assigned to set off the

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oratorical pyrotechnics. I promise you soaring rockets of eloquence, circulating pin-wheels of corruscating wit, showering flower pots of rhetorical fancies, the whole to conclude with the usual set piece of a very Niagara Falls in eloquence. If I longer delay the fireworks I might be obliged to set them all off at once, for within the memory of this generation one Senator spoke fourteen hours to defeat the Force Bill, and another holds the record for a lengthy speech, in one of twenty-two hours, to defeat the Repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchasing Law. Senator Hoar, on my right, suggests that Senator Aldrich has said that there is no such thing in America as over-production. I might admonish him that there may be such a thing as under-consumption. But as the most frequent criticism of last year's dinner was that the speechmaking was too lengthy (for which I was responsible), and as the Senators here are members of a body that refuses to be bound by any time limitation; prudence admonishes me not to unduly trespass upon your patience. (General laughter.) These Senators remind me of an incident that is alleged to have occurred at a time when Mr. Bryan's theories were much discussed throughout the country. The story runs that a member of the Senate, who hails from a Western State, had responded to a summons to attend the funeral of a sister in the congregation. After the pastor had read some verses of Scripture and offered a prayer, he asked if anybody had anything to say about the dear deceased. A long interval of silence followed, and then our Senatorial friend (I am not going to say who he was, for he may be here to-night), rose and said, "If nobody wants to say anything about the dear deceased I would ask permission to say a few words about the free coinage of silver." (Laughter.)

¶ Another story, one suggestive of the acuteness of the Senatorial intellect, is told of a Western Senator.

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I am not sure that he did not hail from Senator Foster's State (laughter), but it was not he. He was a great Bryanite, and I hope if there are any Bryanites present here they will pardon me for telling the story. A friend who met the Senator in a club at Seattle said to him, "Senator, during the last campaign, you told the people of our State that there was a certain parity between the price of wheat and the price of silver. The election is over and Mr. McKinley has been elected, and the price of silver has steadily depreciated and that of wheat has steadily risen. How do you reconcile that with your political doctrines?" The Senator, with that wonderful acrobatic intellectual acuteness which distinguishes the Senate, replied: "That exactly confirms what I said on the stump, because the parity of wheat and silver is established; for if wheat continues to rise and silver to fall, they will soon be the same,—per bushel." (Laughter.)

¶ I will conclude by expressing my sincere and heartfelt appreciation of the honor that you have done me in re-electing me President of the New England Society. I cannot do more than pledge my earnest efforts to the success of the Society, while invoking the cordial and earnest co-operation of each of its members. As I said, when first elected,

"And what so poor a man as Hamlet is
May do, t' express his love and friending to you,
God willing, shall not lack."

(Long continued applause.)

¶ The first toast of the evening is dictated by a patriotic impulse in which we all share, whatever our political predilections may be. In toasting the President of the United States we honor the great office, which more than any other symbolizes the

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majesty of the greatest and noblest republic of all time. Its duties were suddenly devolved upon the shoulders of the youngest man who has ever held it. For a little more than a year he has been the Chief Magistrate of the American people, and it is little to say that within no similar period of time has any President undertaken more work of constructive statesmanship than the President of the United States. (Applause.) He has indeed proved himself to be the strenuous President of a very strenuous people. Therefore I ask you all, as Americans and patriots, to rise with me, glass in hand, and drink to the health and prosperity of the

President of the United States.

¶ The company instantly responded by rising and honoring the toast; after which, under the lead of the select choir and with orchestral accompaniment, they joined in singing the first and last verses of the anthem, "America."

¶ THE PRESIDENT: The second toast of the evening, one that always holds a place of honor in the New England Society, is "Forefathers' Day," the day we celebrate. The Society is especially fortunate in having one of the oldest and most honored members of the Senate of the United States to respond to this toast. He represents the conscience of New England; we may not always agree with him in everything he says, but when the senior Senator from Massachusetts speaks upon any public question, it is universally recognized that what he says is the sincere and patriotic conviction of one of the foremost publicists in American life. Every country has its "Grand Old Man," and it is an exceptional privilege for me to be permitted to introduce to the New England Society of Pennsylvania the

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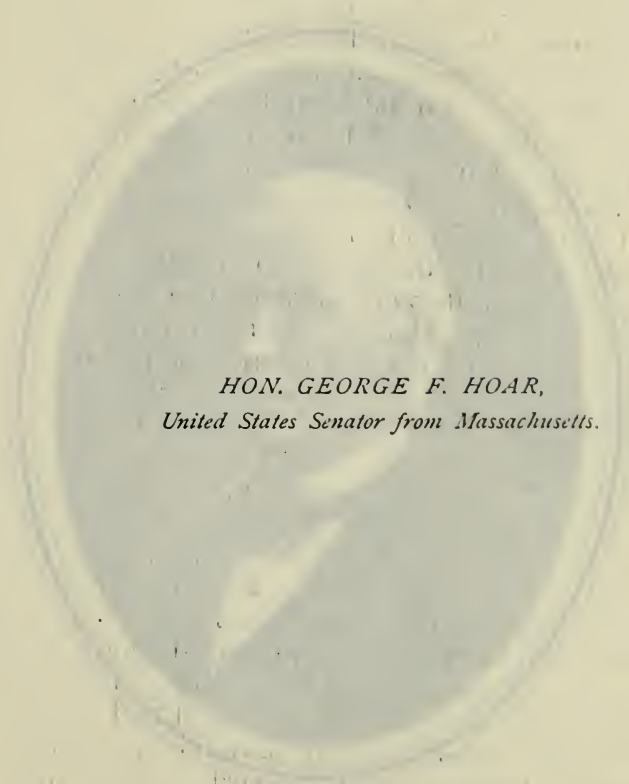
"Grand Old Man" of the Senate, the Hon. George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

¶ The Senator was greeted with long and hearty applause as he rose.

Forefathers' Day

¶ MR. PRESIDENT, GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY: That would be a cold heart that were not touched by this kindly greeting. That would be a very weak head that did not know it is due to your kindness and to no deserving of mine. It is certainly a great delight, as it is a great honor and privilege, to unite with the dwellers in your famous and beautiful city when they celebrate the Pilgrims. How it may be with other children I cannot tell. But the children of the Pilgrims love their memory all the better the more they are separated from them by space or time.

¶ I suppose the men and women who are gathered about these tables are here by right of a personal kindred with the Pilgrims who came over with Bradford and Carver and Brewster, or the Puritans who came over with Endicott or Winthrop. But Massachusetts can claim a property in Pennsylvania, and Boston can claim a property in Philadelphia, by the great inheritance of character. If our community had made no other contribution to yours than Franklin and Horace Binney, it would be reason enough for inviting New England men to a place in any great festival here. But, as your president has well said, the great work of New England, since the Pilgrims' day, has been done in Philadelphia. It was here, from 1774 to 1787, and again from 1791 to 1801, that the great work of winning our independence, of consolidating our government and of framing our Constitution, in which the men of New England, with the men of other parts of the country, took their fair share, was done. It was here that Hancock signed his



*HON. GEORGE F. HOAR,
United States Senator from Massachusetts.*

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name in letters visible across the broad Atlantic. It was here that John Adams, the Colossus of debate, made his reply to the hesitating patriots. It was here that the profound intellect of Sam Adams exerted an influence over his companions, not exhibited by speech, but which made him the greatest leader of men who ever set foot on American soil. It was here that John Adams held the Presidency for four difficult years. It was here that Fisher Ames declared in favor of good faith in keeping the credit of the republic, when he saved Jay's treaty. So that if a son of New England comes to any Pennsylvania gathering I think he may have a perfect right to say that he can claim kindred there and have the claim allowed.

¶ After the sufferings of the voyage and after the first terrible winter, when, of the one hundred and one, there were but seven at one time able to care for the sick and dying, and more than half the company died (yet not one went back to England, in the ship, in the spring), the life of our fathers and mothers was not, in general, one of physical hardship. Indeed, their common food would be likely to make the mouth water of a Philadelphia gourmand of this time. Wild geese, wild ducks, turkeys, venison, wild pigeons, berries, salmon and shad, and all the fowls of the air and the fish of the sea, harbor clams and Cotuit oysters were abundant. Our Connecticut brethren, who were a little stricter than we were in their theology, preferred bluepoints.

¶ They were in constant danger from the wild beast and the savage until the end of King Philip's War in August, 1676. Every mother in New England, during those fifty-six terrible years, suffered the agony of daily and nightly terror for herself and children. There were, it is said, ten thousand warriors organized by King Philip—that able and crafty savage—in his cunningly devised scheme for exterminating the white man. They

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could break out at any time from the forest, at any hour of the day or night, to attack settlements extending over a large part of Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, from the mouth of the Penobscot to New Haven. On the other hand, all the colonies combined had a population of only about eighty thousand people, and probably not more than twelve thousand fighting men. It was only the heroic and adventurous courage and skill of men who were themselves disciplined by life in the forest, led by men trained by the greatest master of the military art the world ever saw, Oliver Cromwell, that preserved the life of those infant settlements for the great work which, in the designs of Providence, they were expected to do.

¶ The chief sorrow and suffering of the Pilgrim, after all, came from the fact that he was an exile—a word whose bitterness no man of our generation can understand. I do not believe that any man or woman who stayed at home in England, loved her with an affection deeper than that of these men and women who had left her for conscience' sake. Her beautiful fields, her hills and valleys, her rivers, with their very names so full of music, her stately homes, were dear to these men. They had been born and bred to a gentle life. There were more college-bred men in Plymouth and Massachusetts, in Rhode Island and Connecticut, during the first fifty years, than could be found in any population or in any territory of like size in the Old Country. The suffering that they encountered, that their children might live free, was the suffering of the spirit—a suffering the intensity of which no nature but theirs could fully understand.

¶ It has occurred to me, Mr. President, however, that it is not perhaps an undiluted honor to be invited to speak in eulogy of our Pilgrim fathers and mothers on an occasion like this. Did it ever occur to you that the

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chief eulogists of the Pilgrims, since we began to celebrate this anniversary, have been, almost without exception, the men who had the least of the Puritan element in them—who never, under any circumstances whatever, would have been Pilgrims or Puritans themselves? Mr. Webster and Mr. Winthrop and Rufus Choate and Mr. Everett have paid tribute to the Pilgrims better than any one else. They were great and useful men in their time, but they were, all of them, absolutely devoted to maintaining the existing order of faith in their life. But a little reflection has taught me that that is rather a shallow and superficial thought. Would not the Pilgrims have been a failure if that were true? The social order which was the result of the suffering the Pilgrim endured was a social order fit to be maintained, defended and preserved. And that is the great value of their lives.

¶ We best honor the Pilgrim when we reverently preserve and cherish the State which was the work of his hands. "Mere martyrdom," as was well said in my hearing by a bright woman, "is generally a fault and always a failure." Martyrdom is bearing witness. It is a testimony given under the highest sanction known to humanity, when the man beareth witness with blood or life, or with what is dearer than heart's blood or life. But if the witness be not believed in his own time or by later generations of which his blood is the seed, then the martyr, though his courage be as lofty as ever bore the rack, or his soul be as pure as that of an archangel, is a failure and his memory will perish from among men. The exile has suffered in vain if the State he has founded in the wilderness is fit only to produce other exiles who will flee from it. The glory of the Pilgrim martyr is that his testimony has been believed and has prevailed. The cause in which he gave it has been won. The verdict has been agreed upon and

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rendered. Posterity has established it by its mighty and irrevocable judgment.

¶ The martyrs of despotism, in all ages, have been as brave and dauntless as the martyrs of liberty. Gerald, the assassin of William the Silent, the great hero of religious liberty in Holland, was as sure that he was doing the will of God as was his victim. He met his death and the terrible torture which preceded it with a courage as undaunted as that of any hero in history. He fortified himself for his crime beforehand by reading the Bible and by fasting and prayer; and then, full of religious exaltation, dreaming of angels and of Paradise, he departed for Delf. Completing his duty as a good Catholic and faithful subject, he was condemned to have his hand enclosed in a tube, to be seared with a red-hot iron, and to be torn to pieces with burning pinchers. He showed no sign of terror, no sorrow or surprise. Fixing his dauntless eye on his judges, he repeated with steady face his customary words, "Ecce Homo"—"Here am I."

¶ The Moslem, the Indian, the Hindoo meet torture and death with a courage as dauntless as that of the Pilgrim. But the Pilgrim died in the cause of civil and religious liberty, and he won his cause. He encountered exile and death that he might found a State in the government of which every man should have an equal share, and a Church where no human authority might interpose between the soul and its Creator. The State he founded is here, three centuries afterward. It possesses a continent. It gives law to a hemisphere. Within the domain of that State the soul is free. The principles of the Pilgrim pervade the continent and are pervading the planet. As the child who goes out, poor and obscure (and it is the story, I have no doubt, of many of you here), from his birthplace to seek his fortune, comes back again, successful and honored and

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enriched, to the parental dwelling. So the principles of civil liberty under constitutional restraint, which went out from Plymouth and which have possessed the American Continent from Hudson Bay to Cape Horn, have crossed the Atlantic again to possess the countries of their origin. England is almost a republic in everything but name. France, after two failures, has become a permanent member of the family of free states. In southern and oriental seas, where the adventurous ships of our fathers, long after the American Constitution had been framed, found nothing but barbarism and brutality, the great Australasian Commonwealths are rising in splendor and glory to take, at no distant time, a foremost place in the family of self-governing nations. Japan—the miracle of the East—when she celebrated, last year, the fiftieth anniversary of her redemption from age-long barbarism, declared, through her great Minister of State, that she owes everything she is to us.

¶ I do not think, Mr. President, that the Pilgrim history will ever be repeated. It will not be very easy to find the Pilgrim. And, in the next place, it will not be easy now, with the telegraph and the telephone and steam and electricity, to find the wilderness. And, if we find one, we shall want it all for the anarchists.

¶ This is the one story with which, for us or for our children, nothing in human annals may be cited for parallel or comparison save the story of Bethlehem. There is none other told under heaven or among men like the story of the Pilgrim. Upon this rock is founded our house. Let the rains descend and the floods come and the winds blow and beat upon that house, it shall not fall. The saying of our prophet is fulfilled. The sons of the Pilgrims have crossed the Mississippi and possessed the shores of the Pacific. The tree our fathers set covered at first a little space by the

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seaside. It has planted its banyan branches in the ground. It has spread along the Lakes. It has girdled the Gulf. It has spanned the Mississippi. It has covered the prairie and the plain. The sweep of its lofty arches rises over the Rocky Mountains and the Cascades and the Nevadas. Its hardy growth shelters the frozen region of the far Northwest. Its boughs hang over the Pacific. So far, so far, it has carried its blessing with it. Self-government, civil and religious freedom, the Compact of the *Mayflower*, the Declaration of Independence, the American State, the American home, the American Constitution—these have gone with it. And in good time it will send its roots beneath the waves, and receive under its vast canopy the islands of the sea.

“Branching so broad and long that in the ground
The bended twigs take root, and daughters grow
About the mother tree, a pillared shade
High over-arched, and echoing walks between.”

¶ American freedom, American self-government, the American home, the American Constitution—these shall follow the American flag till they cover the earth as the waters cover the sea. Wherever the son of the Pilgrim goes he will carry with him what the Pilgrim brought from Leyden: the love of liberty; reverence for law; trust in God, a living God; belief in a personal immortality; the voice of conscience in the soul; a heart open to the new truth which ever breaketh from the bosom of the Word. His inherited instinct for the building of states will be as sure as that of the bee for building her cell, or of the eagle for building his nest.

¶ My friends, I am no blind worshipper of the past. I do not believe that renown and grace are dead. I am no pessimist or alarmist. I am certainly no misanthropist. While there are many men who have served their country better in their generation than I have

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served my country in mine, I yield to no man in love for the Republic, or in pride in my country and in my countrymen who are making to-day its honorable history. We may err in our day, as our fathers erred sometimes in theirs, yet our generation is better than those that went before it. The coming generations will be better than we are. The republic, where every man has his share in the government, is better than the monarchy or the oligarchy or the aristocracy. Our Republic is better than any other republic. To-day is better than yesterday, and to-morrow will be better than to-day. But while each generation has its own virtues, each generation, too, has its own dangers, its own mistakes and its own shortcomings.

¶ The difference between the generations of any country with a history is commonly not one of principle but of emphasis. The doctrine of 1776, when we won our independence, planted our country on the eternal principles of the equality of individuals and of nations in political rights, and declared that no man and no people had the right to judge of the fitness of any other for self-government. In 1787, the Constitution was builded on the doctrine that there were domains within which the Government had no right to enter, and that there were powers which the people would not commit to any authority, state or national. The doctrine of 1861, and the years which followed, declared the natural right of every man to his own freedom, whatever might be his race or color, and the natural right of every man to make his dwelling wherever on the face of the earth he might think fit. These truths will perhaps be accepted to-day as generally as they were ever accepted; but if accepted at all they are accepted by the intellect only and not by the heart. They are not much talked about except to ridicule them, to refine about them, or to find some plausible reason why they should not be applied.

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The orator of to-day puts his emphasis on Glory, on Empire, on Power, on Wealth. We live under and love, and we will shed our heart's blood for the same flag which floated over our fathers, and for which they were ready to die; but it sometimes seems that the flag has a different meaning, whether it float over the Capitol or the ship-of-war, or the regiment on the march, or the public assembly. We no longer speak of it, except coldly and formally, as the symbol of liberty, but only as the symbol of power—of a false, cheap, tinsel military glory.

¶ I think the popular reverence for Washington and Lincoln and Sumner and Webster is not abated. But few political speakers quote to-day the great sentences which made these men so famous, or argue for the great principles to which they devoted their lives. Mr. Justice Harlan, a noble Kentuckian and brave soldier, as well as a great judge, said in a speech to the Loyal Legion, that "the heart of the North had grown cold towards the millions of bondsmen whose chains it had broken." I heard an eminent Republican Senator say, within a week, that he was sorry we had ever abolished slavery. But all these things are temporary and superficial and cutaneous. The deep heart of the American people beats to-day, as ever, for justice and liberty. There are times of profound peace and unbroken prosperity when it seems to the unreflecting few as if everything that was noble had gone from the character of the American people and the American statesman. But it is a grievous mistake. Mr. Choate, as you remember, wrote to a friend out of the country, in 1855, when we had almost unanimously passed the Compromise measures, when the Fugitive Slave law was being enforced and the Know Nothings had swept over Massachusetts, "Your estate is gracious that keeps you out of our politics. Anything more low, obscene and feculent, the manifold oceanic heavings of

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history have not cast up. We shall come to the worship of onions, cats and things vermiculate." Yet six years after that letter was written the lofty summons came and the heroic youth of 1861 answered to the call.

¶ The American people have never cared permanently and in their hearts for military glory, and have never in their hearts been greedy for mere empire. The War of 1812 brought great glory to the nation, it was crowded with naval victories, it won for us the freedom of the seas; but there is no statesman who had anything to do with the War of 1812 who is remembered now for the share he had in it. That war left us but one name which may fairly be called illustrious in our military history, the name of Andrew Jackson. And the glory of New Orleans has been, long ago, eclipsed by the glory of putting down Nullification. The war with Mexico won for us a great addition to our empire and gained for us the dominion of the Pacific. Yet the two generals who won fame in that war, while both did their full duty as soldiers, were opposed in opinion to the war. The statesmen of that day, who brought on the war with Mexico, are almost wholly forgotten now, while Webster and Sumner and Clay and Benton and Corwin hold their places in the affection of the people, and shine with an undiminished lustre. When Theodore Roosevelt chose his hero for the imitation of the youth of America, he passed by Polk and Pierce and Buchanan and Cushing and the other statesmen who brought on the Mexican War; he took Benton for his example, who gave up power and office and popularity to protest against it.

¶ I have sometimes wondered if William Bradford and Brewster and John Robinson and Carver and Winthrop ever celebrate the Landing of the Pilgrims, in the world where they are now dwelling. If they do, I wonder who will be invited to the banquet. Who of later

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generations will be thought worthy to sit by their side and share the ambrosia of their recollections and the nectar of their converse? It will be an exclusive society. It will be the very aristocracy of Martyrdom. Washington will be there, of course, and Sam Adams and Laurens and Nathan Hale and Lincoln and Sumner. With all their faults, they will be glad to see Corwin and old Tom Benton and Garrison. Toussaint L'Ouverture, the negro, who died in a French dungeon for the liberty of his race, will be there—they invite colored men to dinner in that world. La Fayette, who endured the Austrian dungeon for the liberty of the world, will be of the company. Napoleon? Napoleon could not get in even in company with the dogs to lick up the crumbs under the table. The deep, sweet voice of Kossuth, the Hungarian exile, orator of two worlds, will be heard there.

¶ I will not undertake to say who of men now living would be counted worthy of that illustrious company. Of living men it would be presumptuous to speak. But perhaps some of those who, in the death struggle of the little republic in South Africa, did the best fighting that this world has seen since Thermopylæ, will be there. Mabini, the author of the State papers which compare with those of our fathers, which won the admiration of Lord Chatham (and of whom I hope our Republic is not afraid, that we keep him in exile at Guam), will be welcome, to discuss with John Winthrop the true boundary between liberty and authority in the State.

¶ But this hour is consecrated to patriotic memories and to filial love. We are a company of brethren celebrating our Mother's birthday. Let us not dwell on the faults or mistakes of each other. Our Pilgrim and Puritan fathers and mothers were men and women. They had the faults of men and women; but they are to us

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the noblest men and women that ever lived. Our countrymen to-day are men and women. They have the faults of men and women also. Yet our country is, to us, to-day, the best and noblest country the earth ever saw at its best and noblest day. Let us rather remember to-night how we took Cuba by the hand and delivered her from her age-long bondage; how we led hesitating and halting Europe to the relief of her imprisoned Ambassadors in China; how we are at this moment holding our mighty shield over beleaguered Venezuela, while Theodore Roosevelt says to imperial England and haughty Germany, "Thus far shall you come and no farther, and here shall your proud fleets be stayed." Surely that tree is for the healing of the nations, beneath whose shadow sixteen republics are dwelling in safety and in peace.

¶ The teaching of this Pilgrim celebration, for us, is that our country can be great and noble only as she listens to the Pilgrim voice and learns the Pilgrim lesson, "Righteousness exalteth a nation. He that saveth his life shall lose it. Let us have liberty if we have to go into exile to get it. Let us have justice, though we must dwell in the wilderness to enjoy it. Let us obey God's voice, if we must meet death in his service." Or rather: "Where liberty is there can be no exile—where justice is there can be no wilderness—where God is there can be no death." (Great applause.)

¶ THE PRESIDENT: The presence of so many New England Senators recalls to my mind a colloquy which was reported to have occurred on the floor of the Senate, between Senator Hoar and another distinguished member from New England—Senator Proctor from Vermont—who, I regret to say, is detained from this Board to-night by reason of the illness of his wife. Senator Hoar said that no man in Vermont could vote

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unless he was first able to cheat a Massachusetts man in a horse trade, and thereupon Senator Proctor made the reply, "Senator, in Vermont we all vote."

¶ We had anticipated the pleasure to-night of having the Secretary of the Treasury to respond to the toast of "New England in the Cabinet," but the Secretary has wired me that he is detained in Chicago and is unable to be here. Happily we are fortunate in having a substitute—a gentleman who, although not in the Cabinet of the present administration, was a very distinguished member of the Cabinets of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. It is not my purpose, however, now, because, with a modesty unusual for an editor (laughter), Mr. Smith has suggested that he rather follow than precede the Senators. Therefore, with your indulgence, I will pass the toast, "New England in the Cabinet," until we have heard from those who are our special guests to-night.

¶ (At this moment Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark entered the hall and took his place at the head table.)

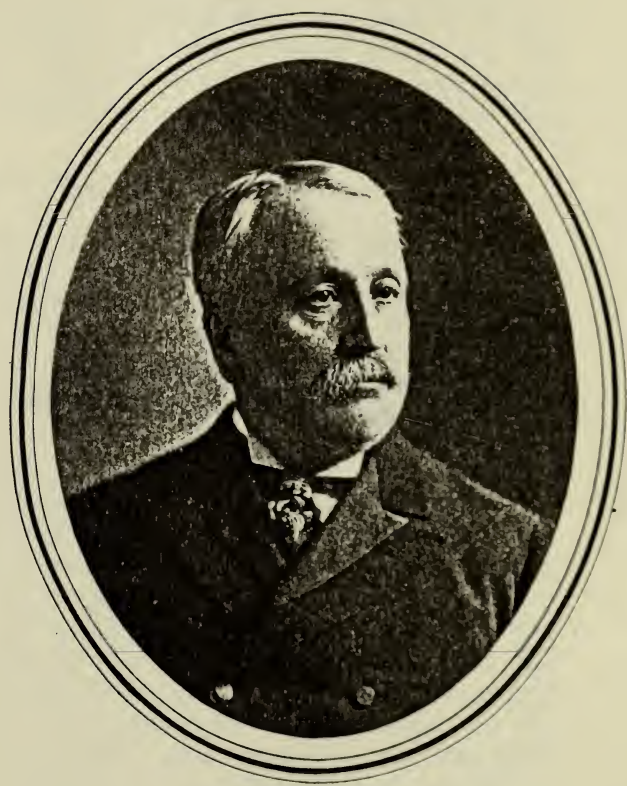
¶ Senator Hoar's feeling allusion to Cuba prompts me (and perhaps I am doing an unkindness to the gentleman in this) to propose the health of that guest of the Society who was the last to enter this hall—one of whom it has been said that he "revised the laws of punctuation by bringing 'the Colon' to a full stop." Gentlemen, take your glasses and drink, with me, to

"New England in the Navy"

and her representative, Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark.

¶ (The entire company rose immediately and honored the toast with enthusiasm.)

¶ THE PRESIDENT: I shall not call upon Admiral Clark for a speech, because I promised him that if he came to-night he would not be called upon; and, after



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all, New England in the Navy, as represented by Admiral Clark, speaks by deeds of immortal valor rather than in words. (Long applause.)

¶ Gentlemen, we are fortunate to-night in having with us a representative of New England, who represents a great Western State, a State that has been honored with the appellation of "The Pennsylvania of the West," the great State of Washington. It is my great pleasure to introduce to you Senator Foster, who will speak for

"The Pennsylvania of the West"

¶ MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA: When the first landing was made at Plymouth Rock the march westward into the wilderness began and to-day we find the New Englanders scattered throughout the North and South America, the Islands of the Pacific and the Orient.

¶ As we are of common ancestry, I do not hesitate to say—in confidence as it were—that my own ancestors lost no time in plunging into the timber themselves and soon blazed the way to that beautiful spot of my birth, Belchertown, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, nearly one hundred miles from Boston!

¶ During the 282 years that have rolled away since the *Mayflower* landed on our shores the Pilgrim and the Yankee have gone on blazing the way for our flag, our civilization and our commerce. They seem to be marching hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder throughout the world, and, as a general thing, making a very good showing for their efforts and their work. In the distant Hawaiian Territory where one might not expect to find many, if any, New Englanders, I was reminded recently of the impression made there by the early missionaries who, like the New Englander of old, risked their lives on stormy voyages and unknown shores,

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to carry on the work God had set before them. These missionaries who, at the dawn of the century just passed, left comfortable New England homes to labor among the natives of the Sandwich Islands, have left a deep and lasting impression on those new island possessions of ours. Their practical ideas, industry and religious characteristics will ever have important bearing there and wherever sturdy and patriotic sons of New England have gone. Both as Puritan and Yankee—in religious life as in commercial activity—the New Englander is leaving his mark on the mile stone of progress throughout the world.

¶ But suppose the *Mayflower* had reached Puget Sound, in the faraway State of Washington, instead of putting in at Plymouth Rock 282 years ago—what would have been the result? If I am not mistaken a prominent New England journalist has answered this question. He declared, after basking in the beauties of Puget Sound for a few brief days, that if Providence had directed the sturdy little *Mayflower* to the safe harbors and rich hills and valleys of Puget Sound, New England would to-day be “a howling wilderness”!

¶ When we come to examine the conditions existing in the Pacific Northwest we cannot but feel that this editor, in the enthusiasm of a first visit to the Puget Sound country, exhibited good common sense as well as the shrewdness of the alert Yankee. He saw the possibilities of the newly-discovered empire beyond the Rockies, and comparing it with what the early settlers had to contend with on the bleak and inhospitable shores of New England, drew a conclusion which is usually arrived at by all travellers in what our worthy President has very happily termed “The Pennsylvania of the West.”

¶ Washington State is destined to be among States what the Father of our Country was among the eminent statesmen and patriots of his time. This broad assertion should not go unsupported by some material and

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authentic evidence of the greatness of the giant young State of Washington, and I shall, therefore, resort to a few figures on our commerce and trade, and then call attention to the position occupied by Washington as the "Gate Way" to the "Open Door" of the "Far East."

¶ Until recent years very little has been known, by the average citizen, of Puget Sound and the new State of Washington. Indeed, even to this day well-informed people, now and then, speak of the "Pennsylvania of the West" as "Washington Territory." Not long ago a worthy Secretary of our Navy expressed the belief that certain naval vessels could not be sent to Puget Sound during the winter months because of its frigid atmosphere and channels choked with ice! He probably knew that ice was a hindrance to navigation in Vladivostock, Russia, and inasmuch as Washington is in about the same latitude he very likely concluded that similar conditions existed on Puget Sound! However, the great warm ocean currents of the Pacific, like the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic, are a great factor in regulating climatic conditions, and, in our case, our entire coast line from the Aleutian Islands east and south along the coasts of Alaska, British Columbia, Washington and Oregon, are kept free from ice by it. It brings spring to Washington State in New England's midwinter, and causes the Government dispenser of seeds to place the Pacific Northwest on the list close to the Southern States and Southern California.

¶ Just prior to the admission of Washington as a State it began to show evidences of growth and in reviewing its trade and commerce I shall not go back beyond 1887. Fifteen years ago the Puget Sound Customs Collection District, which includes the chief seaports of the State of Washington, imported goods valued at about \$347,818; now its imports aggregate 12 millions of dollars. Then its exports were, approximately, one and three-quarter millions of dollars, now over 35 millions. For the nine

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months ending last September the district's exports showed an increase of nearly 50 per cent. over the same period a year ago.

¶ Included in the articles exported were wheat, flour, lumber, raw cotton and many other articles from flax to bicycles and from coal, salt and canned salmon to hides, bar and pig iron, steel rails, bullion and bottled beer. Until the discovery of oil in California Washington furnished practically all coal to turn the factory wheels and get up steam in locomotives and steamships for our Southern Pacific coast neighbors. For a time the cheapness of oil curtailed the output of such of our mines as were owned by Californians, but more recently these mines have been operated at their full capacity, thus adding to Washington's coal output, which now averages over three million tons per annum. In lumber, wheat, coal, the mining of precious metals and fisheries, Washington finds her chief products. Its mantle of forest constitutes the finest body of timber in the world. Prof. Henry Gannett, of the Geological Survey, estimates that there are to-day 115 billion feet of standing timber in Washington, of which about one and a half billion feet are cut annually to supply the demand of this country, Australia and the Far East. The supply, therefore, may be considered inexhaustible because, with reasonable care, the areas now being cut will be reforested before the visible supply is removed for commercial purposes.

¶ Washington's coal mines are also practically inexhaustible and in coking coals and blast furnaces the "Pennsylvania of the West" aspires to rival the "Pennsylvania of the East." Its deposits of iron ores are about to be more extensively utilized as the saving of freight across the continent constitutes in itself profit sufficient to warrant large investments. In a few years the waters of Puget Sound have yielded 75 million dollars' worth of fish, and the State pays annually

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\$65,000 to maintain fish hatcheries, thus insuring the permanency of the fishing industry. Washington fish, like Washington forest and fruit products, now reach the markets of the Atlantic seacoast.

¶ The mining of precious metals constitutes one of the chief occupations of Washington, while the wheat farmers on farms that yield an average of 20 per cent. more than in the East or Middle West, raise from 30 to 33 million bushels of wheat each year, thereby adding in 1901 approximately 20 million dollars to the wealth of the State. There are already about 100,000 acres set out to fruit farms in Washington, yielding each year 5 million dollars in wealth, but like all other Washington State industries, fruit raising as well as cattle and sheep raising, is in its infancy. Ours is the land of the "Big Red Apple," "Big Timber," "Prize Wheat Farms," "Inexhaustible Coal Fields," and fisheries that rival the North Atlantic, and untold mineral wealth.

¶ Washington is the "Pennsylvania of the West" even to the extent of building battleships and with billions of feet of standing timber, precious metals and fisheries added. And greater than all these is its position as the natural "Gate Way" to the "Open Door" of the Far East, where are awaiting the markets of approximately half the population of the world. The distance to the Far East is much shorter by way of Puget Sound than by any other route; it has the coal, the lumber, the fisheries, and the advantage of these important facts is demonstrated daily by the steady trend of commerce to the North Pacific coast ports.

¶ During this period Philadelphia has about doubled its exports while maintaining its great volume of imports practically unchanged. In this connection let me say that I find that the Customs Collection District of Plymouth is practically out of business, thus showing that in barter and trade tall oaks from little acorns grow only

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when the seed is sown in the right spot. Compared with many of our older cities in the matter of age, Tacoma and Seattle, on Puget Sound, are but striplings, but no city in the world has grown more rapidly than Seattle during the past few years and no port in the world has shown the phenomenal shipping increases that the port of Tacoma has enjoyed during the past twelve months.

¶ Our entire Pacific Northwest is enjoying something more than the general prosperity of the whole country. New people are coming to Washington by train loads, merchants with new capital and farmers and artisans leaving the East and Middle West and with plenty of ready money joining in the westward march inaugurated by the Pilgrims. They seek homes in a country of mild winters and ideal summers, where neither cyclones nor blizzards ever appear, where the scenery is as sublime as the soil is rich, and where a great inland sea affords safe and deep harbors to the merchant fleets of the world. For instance, to show the safety of our harbors and the broad ocean highway leading thereto, permit me to say that for some time I have been endeavoring to secure a life-saving station at the entrance to Puget Sound, near Cape Flattery. Congress must act, and while it has acted promptly and liberally in many other instances until the gallant men of the Life Saving Service patrol nearly every foot of great stretches of the Atlantic seaboard, there is a manifest reluctance in complying with similar requests on behalf of the Straits of Fuca. And why so?

¶ Simply because the Puget Sound "Gate Way" to the "Open Door" of the Far East is so safe, so devoid of danger and menace to shipping that very few wrecks occur and, therefore, life-saving stations, with exports at three million a month, are an unknown quantity. Where on earth outside of Puget Sound do similar conditions exist?

¶ Such is the country that caused the New England

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editor to remark that had the *Mayflower* landed there, instead of at Cape Cod, the country of the wooden nutmeg and the basswood pumpkin seed would still be a "howling wilderness."

¶ Nevertheless our whole country has grown and prospered, from Cape Cod to Cape Flattery, in the North and in the South, and to-day the problem is how to get rid of our surplus products. Many outlets have been found and suggested, but the greatest of these is the Far East and the islands of the Pacific.

¶ The imports and the exports of the section of the world referred to are placed at three and one-third million dollars a day for every day in the year including Sundays and holidays. Our country constitutes by far the greatest single purchaser of their exports and we are in a position superior to any other nation in the world to supply the needs of the Orient. While the Isthmian canal, which we propose to build, will materially assist the Atlantic seaboard in reaching the Far East by all-water routes, the time will never come when all fast freights and cargoes of great value will not be hurried to the consumers of this country by way of Puget Sound. The new lines of important trans-Pacific commerce and trade are unmistakably turning toward the northern route, and the increase in shipping along these lines is quite remarkable, not only in our own country, but in Canada and British Columbia as well.

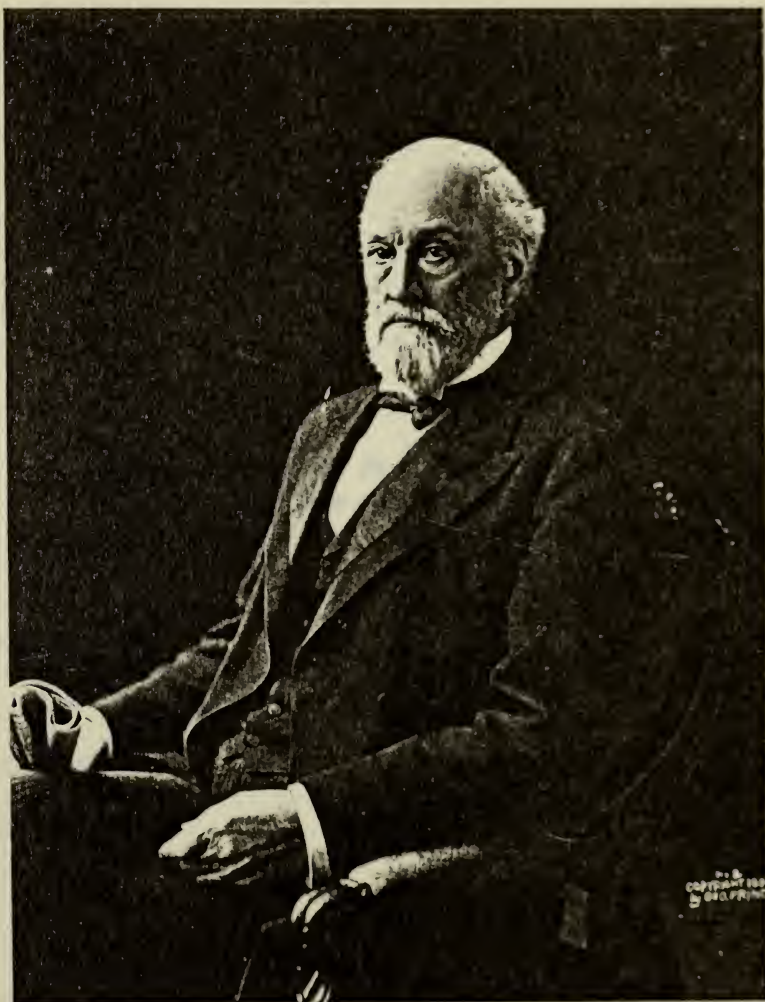
¶ Commercially speaking, the Orient has what we want and must have. We sell what the Orient needs. We need and can use more of oriental products than any other nation. Of the Far East imports of practically 100 million per month we, as yet, contribute but a small share, but our proportion is rapidly growing in bulk and value, showing a greater increase, in fact, than in any other commercial field in which this nation is operating. We now have ten per cent. of the oriental business.

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We control the bulk of the Pacific ocean coast line, the principal islands and harbors thereof, and in the effort to capture and control the trade of the Orient the United States and Yankee thrift will surely win.

¶ In conquering new commercial worlds by the peaceful activity of barter and trade the New Englander is taking his part in the laying of new submarine cables, organizing new steamship lines, and in promoting worthy enterprises. In the countries touched by the vast Pacific, expanding as it does over about one-quarter of the entire globe, the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers and the ubiquitous Yankee find ample room for honorable effort, and in the adherence of this Society to the time-honored custom of observing this day due opportunity will ever be afforded for recounting his achievements and his brilliant commercial victories, both on land and on sea.

¶ THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, I think it must have been sectional jealousy that impelled the distinguished Senator from Washington to make the allusion to the State of the Wooden Nutmeg, as though it were as creditable to grow those lofty trees in Washington as it is to manufacture out of primeval forests the fragrant little products that lend flavor to the food of the table. We happen to have here to-night a Senator from the Nutmeg State, and I want to state in introducing him, because it is fair to him that the statement should be made, that he has not prepared any address. When, in coming over from Washington to-day, I told him it would be a great pleasure for the New England Society if he, as one of the oldest Senators in service, would say a few words, he modestly demurred; and, when I perhaps importunately insisted, he, like a good, sturdy and courageous Puritan, replied, "Very well, if you give the command I will do the best I can without preparation." Therefore it gives me very great pleasure



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Address of Senator Platt, of Connecticut

to introduce to you a Senator who will defend the honor of the Nutmeg State, the Hon. Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut.

¶ SENATOR PLATT, when the enthusiasm which accompanied his appearance had partially subsided, spoke as follows:

¶ Gentlemen of the New England Society of Pennsylvania: This is the City of Brotherly Love, and if the welcome which has been extended to us, the cordial greeting we have received and the hospitality we have enjoyed, are the evidences of that brotherly love, I want for myself, and I know I speak for the other guests, to say, in the language of Scripture, "Let brotherly love continue."

¶ There is an old saying, in the vernacular of New England, that you cannot "stump" a Yankee. We have not heard much of the vernacular of New England here to-night, and therefore I thought that a little allusion to it might not be out of place. I wish to confess that I am entirely "stumped." I expected that a son of New England who had gone to the Far West, and like Jeshurun, waxed fat and kicked, would have something to say about wooden nutmegs and bass-wood hams, but I confess I was "stumped" when the Senator from New England (Mr. Hoar) made a veiled allusion to the blue laws of Connecticut.

¶ I am asked to speak of New England in the Senate. When in the Senate? In the early history of the Republic, in its later or middle history or in the present? Well, it would scarcely be modest for me to speak of New England in the Senate as it is to-day. Of New England in the Senate, in the past, I need not speak because her history there is known and read of all men. I may speak of it perhaps as it appeared when I entered it. It is fashionable nowadays to speak of the decadence

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of the Senate, to compare its present with the days of Webster and his compeers; and yet I think that when I first entered the Senate, from Connecticut, there was as much average ability as at any time in its previous history. We are apt to say, "There were giants in those days," and our minds revert to one man of the olden time, and that man is Webster. No Senator of the present can tower above his fellows as Webster towered above his associates in those days, because the average ability, the average strength and the average power of the Senate are greater now than in those early times. There have been great leaders in our history, but I venture to say that no single man to-day can be such a great leader, because the average standard of our whole people has so wonderfully risen and advanced. We can have no great leaders in the Senate because there are so many men there fitted to be leaders.

¶ Now, how was it when I came in the Senate first? From the State of Massachusetts, the old original State of the Pilgrim and the Puritan, there were the distinguished Senator who sits at my right (Senator Hoar) and his—I had almost said equally distinguished—colleague and compeer, Senator Henry L. Dawes. From the State of my colleague who sits on my left, (Senator Aldrich) the State of Rhode Island, there were Anthony and Burnside—two men each of whom was fitted by education, by their life work, to grace not only the United States Senate but any legislative body in the world. From Maine, whence comes my friend Mr. Littlefield, there was that Prince of Senators, James G. Blaine, and Hamlin. From Vermont there was that great man, able lawyer and distinguished Senator, George F. Edmunds, now a resident of Philadelphia; and his colleague, equally distinguished in the business world, Senator Morrill. I will not speak of my own State. But that was the Senate as I entered it. · Who

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shall say that such men were not entitled to exercise a great and powerful influence not only in the Senate but in the United States? Who shall say that some of the names which I have mentioned were not those of peers of even Webster himself?

¶ I do not speak of present Senators. I only wish to mention one, for I know that his name is dear to the people of Philadelphia—one who, though not born in Connecticut, came of distinguished New England ancestry. I refer to my colleague, General Joseph R. Hawley. Abolitionist, lawyer, editor, soldier, orator, statesman, Senator. No man has done nobler work in the United States than General Joseph R. Hawley.

¶ (NOTE. The outburst of applause which greeted the name of Mr. Blaine was here repeated with greater fervor.)

¶ Now, it is said sometimes that New England in the Senate exercises an influence disproportionate to its numbers; and here, among New England people, I may say that I think that is true. Originally we were almost half of the Senate numerically, for the Senate was composed of twenty-six members, of which total New England had ten, I believe, at that date. Vermont, coming in soon afterwards, made twelve—almost half of the Senate. Now we have twelve out of ninety; but the influence of New England, I think, has not been diminished in the Senate. It is a remarkable fact that, although in some parts of the country (and I am sorry to say it is sometimes indulged in by sons of New England who have gone away from us) there seems to be a sort of prejudice, or to use the vernacular of the frontier, a “preju-dice,” against New England; still it manages to hold its own in the Senate of the United States, as it always has done. How is this to be accounted for? Possibly because we are an older settled part of the republic. But I think that that does

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not fully account for it. Possibly it is because we are unsectional. And I wish to emphasize that because, forever in the Senate we, New Englanders, are being twitted with being sectional. Yet I call everybody to witness that ours is the only section of the country that never demands anything for our section. We hear of the South, that things must be done for the South. We hear of the Pacific Coast, and we hear it over and over and over again, that things must be done for the Pacific Coast. Things must be done for the great Empire State of New York and for the Middle States; and things must be done for the Great West and for the Middle West. But who ever heard of a New Englander saying that anything must be done simply because it was for the interest of New England? We are the most unsectional part of the United States. I was glad to hear your Chairman say that there was nothing sectional in the hearts of the New Englanders gathered here around this board to-night; and he spoke the truth. ¶ But I think that the influence of New England in the Senate of the United States rests upon a broader foundation than any of which I have spoken. It goes back to the spirit of the Pilgrim and the Puritan for its inspiration, for its strength and for its power. Now, what was the distinguishing, dominant, prevailing motive and force and strength of the Pilgrim and Puritan? It was simply this, that they followed out their ideas. We call it sometimes having ideals and following them. I don't quite like the word "ideal;" I like the word "idea" better. They followed their ideas. And ideas are kings in this world. We talk about monarchs on their thrones, but an idea—an idea of truth and justice and righteousness—once thought out, becomes king in this world. I don't think I would say this out in that great "Pennsylvania of the West," but here in Philadelphia, among these New England men, I think I may say that the

Address of Senator Platt, of Connecticut

distinguishing mark of New England in the Senate, from the day of the adoption of the Constitution down to this present time, has been that its Senators have tried to ascertain what was right and to follow that. They have not attempted to simply build up their section by legislation. They have felt that they were more than Senators of a section. They have felt that they were Senators *of* the United States *from* the State which they represented. They have had a broader vision, a more comprehensive idea of their duty than to represent simply a section or a State. I think it is this that has given New England what I may call its proud pre-eminence in the Senate of the United States.

¶ Now, I pay heed to the admonition of your Chairman that I must be brief. At these dinners it is the fashion sometimes to be witty and humorous, but the only way I can be witty is in observing the old adage that "Brevity is the soul of wit." I can be witty in that way. But there is one thing I wanted to say about the Pilgrim. I think perhaps it is lost sight of a little. We speak of him as coming here to seek civil and religious liberty—putting civil liberty first. President Wilson, last night in New York, said that the dominating motive of our Fathers who founded the nation was religious faith and independence. He put the idea of religion first. And if he meant religious faith and religious independence he was accurate in his statement, otherwise he was not. The Pilgrims had no idea of setting up a State in this country independent of the Government of the mother country, when they came. The Compact in the *Mayflower* read, "We, the loyal subjects of our sovereign Lord King James"—on the very face of it acknowledging their allegiance to England and disclaiming the idea of civil independence. What they sought was liberty of conscience. And it is that liberty of conscience and the determination to enjoy that liberty

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of conscience which have carried this nation forward from that day to the present, and born fruitage in civil liberty. A lady from Connecticut, who is on the Board of Managers of the St. Louis Exposition, was in St. Louis the other day and somebody brought up that stale joke about coming from the "Nutmeg State." She resented it. She replied, "Don't talk to me of the Nutmeg State—call Connecticut the Constitution State, for in that State was written the first Constitution which made a State in the world." It is true that in the Constitution adopted by the settlers of Hartford and Windsor and Weathersfield, there was no allusion to allegiance to the king; it is equally true that in the "plantation covenant" in the Colony of New Haven there was no allusion to their allegiance to Great Britain, and it took one hundred and twenty-five years for that idea of religious liberty to blossom into being in the Declaration of Independence. Up to a year before the time when the Declaration of Independence was promulgated here in this city, Washington himself was repudiating the idea that the Colonists sought independence from the mother country. So religious liberty, liberty of conscience, was the germ idea of the Pilgrims. They planted that seed of religious liberty, of liberty of conscience, on Plymouth Rock; and though the soil there was scanty, that seed has grown into the great tree which the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) has described, whose branches fill the whole earth and whose leaves are for the healing of the nations.

¶ I will close with another word. I sat enchained with the eloquence of the distinguished Senator (Mr. Hoar), but I cannot quite agree with him that the devotion to the flag as symbolizing liberty is any less in this country to-day than it has ever been.

¶ SENATOR HOAR: I did not say it was. I said you emphasize other things more.

Address of Senator Platt, of Connecticut

¶ SENATOR PLATT: I cannot believe, Mr. President, that we emphasize other things above the flag as it symbolizes liberty, any more than they have been emphasized in this country in the times past. I believe that the sentiment of liberty was born in the hearts of this American people from the inspiration of the men who settled at Plymouth Rock and Massachusetts Bay, and who emigrated to Connecticut and took up the westward march all through this continent; and that, under that inspiration, the men of the United States to-day are as loyal to liberty and as devoted to it as any men ever were on the face of the footstool. (Long-continued applause.)

¶ THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, I think we are all glad that Senator Platt, when called upon to speak, did not take the advice of his colleague (Senator Hanna) and "stand pat," because he has delighted us with an address of unusual interest. He has made a reference to "Blaine of Maine," and we who were born in Pennsylvania beg to remind him of the fact that it was Pennsylvania that gave Blaine to Maine. (Applause.) This is said in no disrespect to Maine, because, while its crops of wheat and corn are sometimes scanty, and its soil not very productive of edibles, it has produced crops of brilliant men, and there never has been a time that that grand old State, in many aspects one of the most beautiful in our country, has not developed a crop of statesmen. We are privileged to have one of them here with us to-night. I am glad to welcome him, and it is my pleasure to introduce to you a Congressman who, in a short term of service, has won national renown — the Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine — who will speak for

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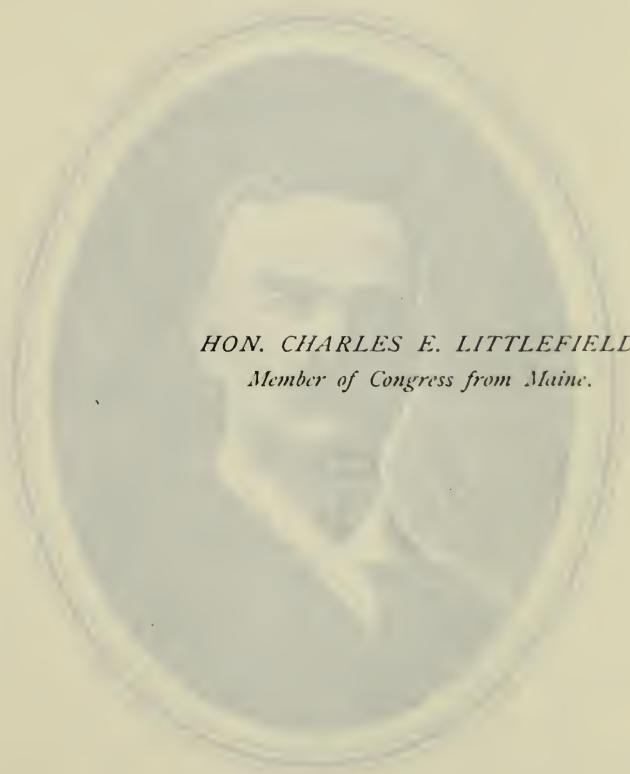
New England in the House of Representatives

¶ [Congressman Littlefield received a cordial greeting, and his remarks were frequently applauded. After correcting a misstatement of his name on the program and in the introduction by the Chair, he said the present occasion was made notable by an unusually large representation of the United States Senate, a body which in learning and statesmanship was the equal of any Parliamentary assembly in the world. He said he had been looking over the descendants of the Forefathers, as represented by the members of the Society, and his reflection was that they were worthy sons of noble sires and that the members of the Senate might feel fairly well complimented upon having been invited to address so magnificent an assemblage.

¶ [Commenting further upon the presence of the Senators and the gratification which their visit had given, Mr. Littlefield told a story of a traveling showman in one of the towns of Maine who had on exhibition in a tent an educated moose. On one occasion a man, attended by a numerous throng of both sexes, applied for admission to the show and claimed to be entitled to a family ticket, explaining that the crowd accompanying him were his wife and eighteen children; whereupon the showman replied, "You needn't pay to enter here, come right in without a ticket, it is worth more for the moose to see you than it is for you to see the moose."

¶ [Remarking that the lateness of the hour impelled him to dispense with what he had looked upon as an elaborate preparation for a speech—a fact upon which, he thought, his audience was to be congratulated—he continued]:

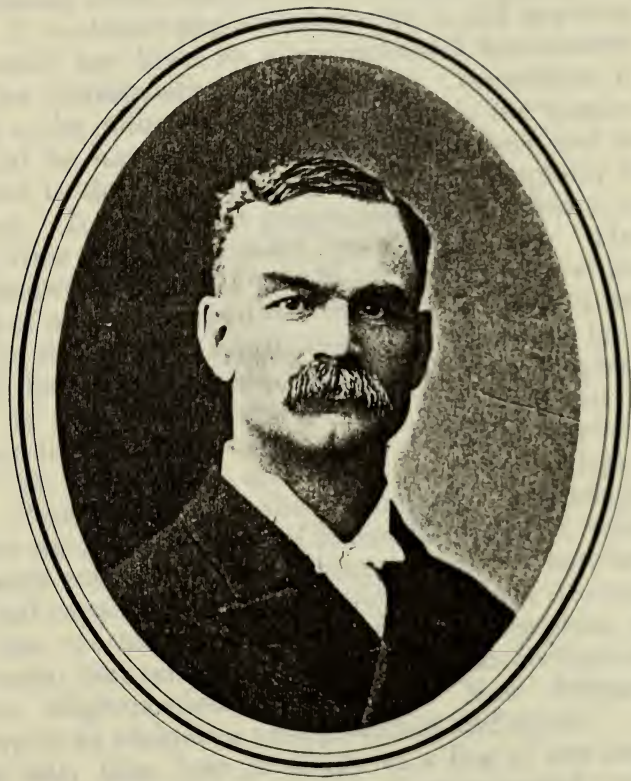
¶ HON. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD: Many of the men who have obtained great distinction in the Senate served

A faint, oval-shaped portrait of a man with a beard and mustache, wearing a suit and tie. The portrait is centered on the page and has a light, almost ghostly appearance.

HON. CHARLES E. LITTLEFIELD,
Member of Congress from Maine.

ANNALS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

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Address of Hon. Chas. E. Littlefield, of Maine

first an apprenticeship in that greatest of all schools for the legislator, the House of Representatives. In our history the popular branch has become famous as a nursery for statesmen. There are able and distinguished Senators who did not have the advantage of training and experience there, but they are exceptions that prove the rule. It is almost impossible for me to add anything to that which has been so eloquently and handsomely said by the distinguished Senator from Connecticut in reference to the influence of New England in the Senate, but all that he has said applies with equal force and in like degree to the Representatives of New England in the House. It is true that geographically, as shown on the map, New England covers but a small area. Her six commonwealths could be included territorially within the limits of one of many of our States. In Texas, a few years ago, there was a single county which would have engulfed the whole of those six States. New England territory is diminutive in comparison with, and out of proportion to, the great country that stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and takes in to-day Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippine Archipelago. But when we apply the test of industrial progress, when we measure commercial development, when we estimate intellectual capacity, when we consider religious development, when we take into consideration every phase of development that tends to make for Christian civilization, then the disproportion vanishes and New England stands upon an eminence unapproached and alone.

¶ I can only take time to allude to a few of the more conspicuous of the men who have represented New England in the House. That section has held the great office of Speaker of the House of Representatives in fourteen Congresses out of fifty-seven, or for about one-fourth of the whole period of our governmental history. In those fourteen terms of the Speakership, Massachu-

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setts was represented six times, Connecticut once, New Hampshire once and Maine six. When we look to the House of Representatives and to the statesmen who in times past made its records illustrious in the Speakership, our thoughts turn at once to Henry Clay, the great Commoner, and to James G. Blaine. (Applause.) You of Pennsylvania join with me, the Pine Tree unites with the Keystone, to-night, in rendering homage to the Henry of Navarre of the political arena, to the Plumed Knight whose plume always waved in the forefront of every battle that was made for civilization and the advancement of our institutions — the magnificent, the gallant, the peerless Blaine. There is one other of that great triumvirate of Speakers of the House, whose name will occur to every man — Thomas B. Reed — one who by nature was a great leader of men, who had the ability and capacity to control a turbulent minority and make effective the will of a majority. These are among New England's contributions to the councils of the Nation.

¶ Permit me now to refer to a critical period in our history when New England men demonstrated, upon the floor of the House, their fidelity to the New England idea and proved themselves worthy of the inheritance they had received from the Pilgrim Fathers by championing freedom of thought and freedom of speech, principles which are controlling in the genesis of our institutions. In the great controversy between slavery and freedom, it was a distinguished representative in the House, from New England, who led in the greatest battle for free thought and free speech that was ever waged in the Parliamentary history of this or any other country. In 1836, so sensitive had our friends of the South become in regard to the agitation of the slavery question, that they would not tolerate the presentation of a petition, either from free men or slaves, for an investigation of

Address of Hon. Chas. E. Littlefield, of Maine

that question. The House had, by resolution, determined that it would not receive or consider a petition on the subject. The issue was boldly raised by a Representative from New England — sixty-nine years of age, nearly three score and ten — coming from a district in Massachusetts in which is located Plymouth Rock, where grew this tree of liberty which has sunk its roots everywhere, and whose branches are destined to spread throughout the earth for the healing thereof. It was John Quincy Adams, representing a Plymouth-Puritan district, who insisted upon presenting petitions on the subject of American slavery ; and he persisted in his effort from 1836 up to 1844 ; during which period there remained in force the infamous Twenty-first Rule, which undertook to throttle and choke off agitation of the slavery question. At the beginning of each session this distinguished patriot—called in history “The Old Man Eloquent,” and entitled to be called “The Old Man Heroic,”—regularly moved to strike out that rule ; and in 1844, when he saw his motion prevail, he wrote in his diary, “Blessed, forever blessed be the name of the Lord.” That was John Quincy Adams—a conspicuous New England contribution to the cause of free thought and free speech.

¶ During this same period, though it was not in the House of Representatives, New England contributed her first martyr in that struggle for liberty and freedom. On November 7, 1837, Elijah P. Lovejoy, a man thirty-five years of age, born and educated in Maine, rendered up his life in Alton, Illinois, in the assertion of the right to publish a criticism upon the action of a judge in the city of St. Louis. Some said of him that he “died as the fool dieth ;” but he was one of those true martyrs whose blood is the seed of the Church. Impartial history writes his name high in our Valhalla.

¶ New England has always been true to her ideals.

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But what does this Government stand for and what is the fundamental idea upon which it is founded? What came the Pilgrims and Puritans from Delfshaven to these shores for? The Senator from Connecticut has well said it was that they might enjoy liberty of conscience. And from the exercise of liberty of conscience have come civil and religious liberty, which are the foundations of the great republic.

¶ One of the most conspicuous illustrations of devotion to principle, in that period when constitutional right and liberty were at stake in this Republic, was witnessed in the Senate, in the action of a distinguished Senator from New England, William Pitt Fessenden, of the State of Maine, who served his apprenticeship in the House. The question was, whether or not, in the hour of excitement and under the stimulus of popular prejudice, a President of the United States should be impeached. Senator Fessenden, with six of his associates, ignoring political hysteria and uninfluenced by clamor, determined the law, as he believed it to be and as it was. He was in advance of his time, to be sure, but to-day every fair-minded man concedes that his was a vote to sustain the cause of constitutional liberty, and that he and the six Senators who voted with him wrote their names high as rendering a great service to their country. Thus New Englanders have stood for free thought and free speech, and conscientious and independent action.

¶ The President pertinently suggested, in introducing the distinguished Senator of Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar), that there are questions upon which we all may not agree. It is true that there are questions in which that Senator takes a great and abiding interest, as to which we may not all be in accord with him; and there may be questions concerning which he does not agree with us; but this is a land of free thought and free speech. Civil and religious liberty!—what does that mean? It means

Address of Hon. Chas. C. Littlefield, of Maine

the right of every man to speak and preach and print what he believes the truth to be, at all times, in all places, everywhere. I hope I may never entertain an opinion or cherish an idea that cannot stand the test of criticism and of analysis, as it is in free and open discussion that the truth is evolved and developed. Our Fathers, the Pilgrims, left England for Holland, the land governed by William of Orange, the first European ruler who ever gave the proper definition of religious liberty. Before the time of William of Orange what did religious liberty mean in Europe? It meant that when the Catholics were in control of the affairs of State the Protestants were persecuted without pity, and that when the Protestants exercised control the Catholics were proscribed without limit; it was persecution and proscription at all times and everywhere. What was the idea of religious liberty held by William of Orange? He said that it meant toleration, the right of every man to exercise, in accordance with his conscience, his own judgment upon every religious question. In the exercise of that right a man is privileged to be either a Protestant, a Catholic or an Atheist; he can have religion or need not have religion. That is religious liberty. It is the right of every man to determine for himself what he believes the right to be and to be answerable for it alone to his God. That is what our institutions, as I understand them, stand for. And I am very glad to hear the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, whatever his views may be, whatever ideas he may entertain, so long as he bases them upon his honest judgment, express them fearlessly and honestly everywhere and at all times. There is no righteous principle, there is no sound proposition that cannot withstand open and fair discussion. It is not necessary for us to agree with him nor is it necessary for him to agree with us. The toleration that we believe in authorizes every man to express his views in his own way, being responsible only to his Maker.

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¶ I call your attention to the unvarying attitude of New England in connection with these great questions. There is another question to which I wish to refer as indicating the influence of New England in the House in connection with national legislation. In this great country of ours we raise the major portion of our revenue by tariff taxation. We have had the Walker Tariff, the Morrill Tariff, the McKinley Tariff, the Wilson Tariff and the Dingley Tariff. It is not my purpose on this occasion, even in the slightest degree, to compare the two systems of tariff taxation. It is not my purpose to contend that the pending tariff has alone produced conditions that now bless this great Republic. It is simply my purpose to suggest that the existing tariff legislation is contemporaneous with results that gratify us; and it is a matter of congratulation for New England that the existing legislation is the result of the work of a distinguished Representative from my own district, Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine. Without attempting to discuss its wisdom or propriety I think I may say that it has amply justified, from his point of view, his most sanguine expectations as a raiser of revenue and a conservator of the prosperity of a great and free people.

¶ Our country has just been profoundly shocked by the death of one of its foremost men, one whom many of his warmest admirers think was its foremost. Inasmuch as he embodied the highest type of that manhood produced by the salient virtues and characteristics bequeathed to us by the Pilgrim Fathers as a priceless heritage—the ideal New England manhood in both private and public life—some extended reference to him may be here fitly made, especially as he achieved his great reputation as a representative from New England, in the House of Representatives, and was born and reared in New England.

Address of Hon. Chas. E. Kittlefield, of Maine

Thomas B. Reed was educated at Bowdoin College, one of the small colleges, which has given to art, literature, the learned professions, the judiciary and the public service, probably a larger percentage of eminent and distinguished men than any other institution of learning. Bred a lawyer, at the age of thirty-eight he entered the body in which he was to achieve his fame and served in the House until his resignation in 1899, making a record of public service, flawless, untarnished by suspicion, unsullied by calumny. Upon his private and public life no calcium light can cast a shadow. He had opinions with the courage to declare them, and when declared to "stand" like Luther, if need be, forever. His ability was commanding. His integrity was above suspicion—he never had occasion to protest it. He acquired a most thorough knowledge of the science of practical government. He had an intelligent and lofty apprehension of the true destiny of the Republic. He had a sincere purpose, a manly independence. He did not embarrass himself with improper obligations, entanglements and alliances. Unselfish in his devotion to the welfare of his countrymen, he was inflexible in determination, indomitable in courage. He had that Americanism that was broad enough and rugged enough to maintain the dignity of the Republic and the rights of its citizens in every land, upon every sea—an Americanism that, with a due regard to international rights, extended the hand of sympathy to every people struggling for freedom. He did not look upon our flag as a mere piece of textile fabric. He saw in it the sacred emblem of a great and free people divinely consecrated to the idea of a "government of the people, for the people, by the people," by the expenditure of uncounted treasure and the sacrifice of unnumbered heroic, patriotic lives. He believed that "God made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell upon all the

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face of the earth ;" that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness were the inalienable birthright of all men, not of some men ; that these were rights not "cabined, cribbed and confined" by any specific constitution, but inherent, fundamental, world-wide, eternal.

¶ While a member of the House he rendered conspicuous and enduring service to his party and his country, service that was not within the power or ability of any other to render. He trampled under foot immemorial precedent in order that the party that had been entrusted with the transaction of the people's business might discharge its duties and see that its business was done. The unvarying practice of both parties had been such as to justify the statement of Mr. Mills, in speaking for the Democracy, that "we propose to exercise the control of the House just as much as though we were still in the majority, because we know that our minority is still strong enough to make us the virtual rulers." The rules of the House, then, had made possible a government of the minority as against the majority—a complete subversion of the fundamental principle of representative government.

¶ This condition confronted Thomas B. Reed at the opening of the Fifty-first Congress. Elected its Speaker he found the House of Representatives a body of obstruction. He made it a constructive, deliberative, legislative, business body. He found non-action—he made it action. He found it a hissing and a by-word,—he made it the instrument of the people's will, one of the glories of the Republic. A determined minority stood like a lion in its path, to thwart and defeat—he made it possible for the Republican party to fulfill its pledges to the people. But for his overmastering courage and inflexible determination the McKinley Bill would have been nothing but a legislative dream. Without it the most potent element that carried his only competitor

Address of Hon. Chas. E. Littlefield, of Maine

in 1896 to the nomination for the Presidency would have been wanting, the nomination might have been lost ; and who can say what the effect would have been upon the history of the country ? The most venomous, rancorous and vituperative abuse known to partisan hatred was hurled upon him by a defeated, baffled, exasperated minority. He became the centre of a whirlwind of denunciation and calumny the country over. His political fortunes were staked upon the issue. He never hesitated to count the cost. Conscious of the rectitude, wisdom and patriotism of his purpose, calm, serene, self-reliant, undismayed, indomitable, massive, heroic, the great Speaker towered above it all, an immovable bulwark against which "the gates of hell itself could not prevail." He lived to emerge unscathed from the avalanche of partisan detraction and vilification, and to see his position sustained by the greatest legal tribunal of the civilized world ; and he had the proud satisfaction of witnessing the humiliation of his detractors and calumniators when they were compelled to adopt his rules. If his title to fame rested alone upon his celebrated ruling of January 29, 1890, when he counted the quorum, holding that a member who was actually present was not constructively absent, he would still have a title in fee thereto. It was not a milestone in the highway of National progress—it was an epoch in the parliamentary history of a great people. He raised the office of Speaker to an altitude of greatness and power never equaled, an altitude that no other may ever hope to attain. In a sense it may have been autocratic. If seemingly autocratic the discharge by him of the duties of that office, every one recognized it was inspired by a rugged honesty, a lofty purpose, and sustained by an intellectual power that commanded respect and enforced unquestioning obedience. Great as is the power thus developed, intolerable as its exercise might in some

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instances appear to be, the Speaker has absolutely no power to curtail debate or to suppress the individual member except the majority consents thereto. The House just as truly governs itself and regulates its proceedings now as heretofore. It is still for the majority to say how the rules shall be administered and business transacted. In any case a relatively small number of the majority party, having independence and courage, can successfully assert their rights and secure such recognition as they may desire. "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars but in ourselves, that we are underlings." Moreover the rules, while securing their ultimate purpose, are capable of being administered in so liberal and generous a spirit as to obviate all legitimate complaint.

¶ While Speaker, second in power to the President, having at his disposal the highest objects of Congressional ambition and the control of great interests, he became a candidate for the Presidency. He scorned to use his official power for his own aggrandizement. Dignified, unselfish, dispassionate, independent, untrammelled, sincere, conscientious, unmindful of his personal advancement, he continued to discharge the duties of his high office. Amid the exigencies of an intense canvass, his devotion to the general welfare was pure and steadfast, without "variableness, neither shadow of turning." It may have been that by a judicious use of his great patronage—a course not unprecedented—the glittering bauble would have been within his reach. He would not pay the price. He never bowed and he never would, bow the knee to Baal. Great ambitions he had, but he would not attempt to gratify them by the loss of his self-respect. Paraphrasing Brougham's Eulogy upon the elder Pitt, "The Speaker stood alone. Original and unaccommodating modern degeneracy had not reached him."

Address of Hon. Chas. C. Littlefield, of Maine

¶ Reed's was a character of positive, unyielding, lofty characteristics. Builded upon the foundations laid in Plymouth by the Pilgrim Fathers, it never gave an uncertain sound. He had a righteous intolerance of all that was low, base and vile. Sham and pretense incensed him. Did he see a manifestation of low cunning and base intrigue? He loathed it. Was there insincerity, a time-serving truckling to expediency? He despised it. Did the hypocrite seek popular approval? He denounced him and crucified him without benefit of clergy. Was there falsehood, and did any upon whom he relied violate plighted faith and betray? He hated it and him with a righteous hatred that was relentless, undying, eternal. Was wrong being perpetrated, injustice being done? He fought it to the death. Was he offered personal aggrandizement, power and renown, if he would bow down and worship? He spurned the temptation with an indignation heated seven times hotter than it was wont to be heated. Was there danger in the way? It roused his courage and inspired him with determination. Were the rights of man, "without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude" at stake? He was their undaunted champion, their invincible defender. Intensely combative by nature, he was a more intense lover of peace. That he easily dominated his colleagues in the House is well known. Whether the tremendous and irresistible power that he exercised over all is to be attributed to his physical or moral courage, his intellectual greatness or unmatched debating qualities, or all combined, he had the power, and it was always made to subserve not his own but his country's ends. In the rough and tumble of debate, in the art of massing in a paragraph the weight of an argument, he had no peer. His retort was instantaneous, apt, pointed, unsparing, crushing. His wit was unique, caustic, incisive, keen and flavored with

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a quaint New England humor. Spontaneous and unstudied, it illuminated every object upon which it centered. Quick as the electric spark, it threw an unerring search-light upon the vulnerable point in the armor of his adversary. With his trenchant, ever-ready blade he inflicted many an injury that rankled, still rankles, and no doubt returned to his cost to plague him. Civic morality that does not have for its inspiration a true, pure and upright private character is a base alloy. He had this sure foundation.

¶ This was one of New England's contributions to the Congress, the country and mankind. He possessed in a high degree all the attributes of the most unique and commanding figure of his generation, and these made him our greatest parliamentary leader. He has left a memory for us to cherish, and he has placed footprints upon the sands of time that cannot be obliterated by any storm or any wave, no matter how violent or how prolonged. It is for us to emulate sterling virtues that made him great. They are essential to the preservation and maintenance of a Christian civilization—the ultimate end and aim of every free and enlightened people. (Long-continued applause.)

¶ THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, we had anticipated the pleasure of having a distinguished member of our Society take the place of Secretary Shaw and speak for

New England in the Cabinet

but the member to whom I refer (Hon. Charles Emory Smith) has suggested that perhaps we can best show our respect for the memory of the lamented Speaker Reed and our appreciation of the address to which we have just listened by terminating this dinner with the beautiful tribute of Mr. Littlefield to the great man of

New England Society of Pennsylvania

Maine. I therefore ask you, in closing these festivities, to take your glasses in hand and drink, with me, to the memory of that gifted son of the Pine Tree State,

The Late Thomas B. Reed

¶ (The company promptly rose and honored the toast in silence.)

¶ THE PRESIDENT: And now, gentlemen, thanking the guests of the Society who have honored us with their presence, I declare this delightful and notable dinner at an end.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGISTS
HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
AT BERKELEY, CALIF., AUGUST 1-5, 1907

EDITED BY

W. H. KROMBEIN, JR.
CHICAGO, ILL., 1907
PUBLISHED BY THE
AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA
PUBLISHED BY THE
AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY
CHICAGO, ILL., 1907



Constitution and By-Laws

¶ We, the subscribers, hereby create the Association herein named, and adopt the following as its Constitution and By-Laws:

I. Name.

¶ The name of the Association shall be **The New England Society of Pennsylvania.**

II. Object.

¶ Its object shall be charity and good-fellowship, and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

III. Membership.

¶ 1. Any male person of good character, eighteen years of age, or older, wherever residing, a native, or descendant of a native, of any New England State, shall be eligible to membership and shall become a member by participating in the creation of this Society, or by the majority vote of the Society, or of its Council, subscribing to these Articles, and paying an admission fee of five dollars (\$5.00.)

¶ 2. The Society, by a two-thirds vote of its members present, at any regular meeting, may suspend from the privileges of the Society, or remove altogether, any person guilty of gross misconduct.

¶ 3. Any member who shall have failed to pay his dues for three consecutive years, without giving reasons satisfactory to the Council, shall, after thirty days' notice of such failure, be dropped from the roll.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

IV. Annual Meetings.

¶ 1. The Annual Meeting shall be held not less than one week before the Annual Festival, and at such time and place as shall be determined by the Council. Notice of the same shall be given in the Philadelphia daily papers, and be mailed through the post office to each member of the Society.

¶ 2. Special meetings may be called by the President or a Vice-President, or, in the event of their absence from the city, by any two members of the Council.

V. Council.

¶ 1. At each Annual Meeting there shall be elected a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Chaplain, and a Physician, to serve one year, and until their successors are chosen ; at the Annual Meeting, in 1895, there shall also be elected twelve Directors, who, upon entering upon office, shall divide themselves by lot into three classes of four each, one class to serve one year, one class two years, and one class three years. At the Annual Meeting in 1896, and each subsequent year, there shall be elected four Directors to serve three years, or until their successors are elected. The officers and Directors elected each year shall enter upon office on the first of January next succeeding, and, together with the Directors holding over, shall constitute the Council.

¶ Of the Council there shall be four standing committees :

¶ (a.) On Admission, consisting of the First Vice-President, the Secretary, and four Directors.

¶ (b.) On Finance, consisting of the officers of the Society, except the Chaplain and Physician.

¶ (c.) On Charity, consisting of the Chaplain, the Physician, and four Directors.

Constitution and By-Laws of the

¶ (*d.*) On Entertainment, consisting of the Second Vice-President and four Directors.

¶ 2. The Council shall fill any vacancy which shall occur in any office, or in the position of Director.

VI. Duties of Officers.

¶ 1. The President, or, in his absence, the First Vice-President, or if he too is absent, then the Second Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society or the Council. In the absence, at any time, of all these, then a temporary chairman shall be chosen.

¶ 2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Council, and shall have the custody of the seal of the Society.

¶ 3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys and securities of the Society; he shall, under the direction of the Finance Committee, pay all its bills, and at the meeting of the said committee next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society, he shall make full and detailed report.

VII. Duties of Committees.

¶ 1. The Committee on Admission shall consider and report to the Council or to the Society, upon the names of all persons submitted for membership.

¶ 2. The Finance Committee shall audit all claims against the Society; shall see to the proper investment of its surplus funds, if any; and, through a sub-committee, shall audit annually the accounts of the Treasurer.

¶ 3. The Committee on Charity shall disburse, in conformity to the objects of the Society, all moneys appropriated by the Council for charitable purposes, and make report thereof at the meeting of the Council next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

¶ 4. The Committee on Entertainment shall, under the direction of the Council, provide for the Annual Festival.

VIII. Changes.

¶ The Council may enlarge or diminish the duties and powers of the officers and committees at its pleasure.

IX. Charity.

¶ 1. The Council may appropriate a portion of the annual income of the Society, not exceeding three-fourths, to the relief of indigent or unfortunate persons of New England origin.

¶ 2. The widow or children of a deceased member, if in need, shall be entitled, for five successive years, to an annuity from the funds of the Society, equal to the full amount which such member shall have actually paid into its Treasury ; such annuity, however, shall in no case be paid to such widow after she shall have again married, nor to children after they shall be able to earn their own livelihood.

X. Quorum.

¶ Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the Society ; of the Council, five members, and of the committees, a majority.

XI. Fees.

¶ The annual dues, after the first year of membership, shall be three dollars ; but any person admitted a member may become a life member by paying fifty dollars, and shall thereby be exempt from paying the admission fee of five dollars and annual dues.

XII. Annual Festival.

¶ An Annual Festival of the Society shall be held on the twenty-second of December, except when that day

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is Sunday, and then the Festival shall be held on the day following, at such time and place and in such manner as shall be determined by the Council. The cost of the same shall be at the charge of those attending it.

XIII. Motto and Seal.

¶ 1. The motto of the Society shall be

"Veritas et Libertas."

¶ 2. The seal of the Society shall have in the centre a representation of the "Mayflower" at anchor in Plymouth harbor, surrounded by concentric rings, on the inner of which shall be the motto, and the date 1620; on the next the name of the Society and the date 1881, and on the next a wreath of mayflowers and entwined scrolls, bearing the name of New England Colonies and States.

XIV. Disposition of Property.

IN CASE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

¶ This organization is intended to be perpetual, but, if for any reason whatsoever, it shall at any time be deemed best by a majority of those present at an annual meeting at which a quorum of members shall be present, that the same shall be dissolved (notice having been given in the call for said meeting that the question of dissolution would be considered), or if at any time there shall have been failure for three successive years to hold an annual meeting, then and in such event, and immediately thereafter, the Treasurer shall transfer and deliver all moneys and other property of the Society to the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for its sole and exclusive use forever.

New England Society of Pennsylvania

XV. Amendment.

¶ 1. These articles may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, the proposed amendment having been approved by the Council, and notice of such proposed amendment sent to each member with the notice of the annual meeting.

¶ 2. They may also be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that the alteration shall have been submitted at a previous meeting.

¶ 3. No amendment or alteration shall be made without the approval of two-thirds of the members present at the time of their final consideration, not less than twenty-five voting for such alteration or amendment.



Life Members

Baker, George Fales, M. D.,	421 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1898.
Battles, Harry H.,	108 South Twelfth Street.	Oct., 1901.
Bond, Frank S.,	38 West 51st St., N. Y.	Dec., 1881.
Brooks, James C.,	430 Washington Avenue.	Dec., 1899.
Brush, Chauncey H.,	Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1881.
Clark, Clarence H.,	Centennial National Bank.	Dec., 1881.
Clothier, Morris L.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1896.
Dreer, William F.,	714 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Earle, George H., Jr.,	431 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Elkins, William L.,	Elkins.	Dec., 1891.
Fiske, Louis S.,	2042 Locust Street.	Jan., 1889.
Hoffman, George F.,	413 Market Street.	Nov., 1891.
Lewis, Richard A.,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Little, Amos R.,	Aldine Hotel.	Dec., 1881.
Littlefield, H. W.,	129 South Fifth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Morris, Effingham B.,	Girard Building.	Dec., 1902.
Vinton, Charles H., M. D.,	413 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1902.

Annual Members

Aldrich, Silas,	310 South Tenth Street.	Dec., 1896.
Alexander, Charles O.,	306 North Thirty-fifth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Alexander, Edward P.,	306 North Thirty-fifth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Allen, Edward E.,	Overbrook.	Dec., 1894.
Allen, Francis Olcott,	1539 Pine Street.	Dec., 1897.
Allen, Joseph Dana,	1901 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1899.
Allyn, Dr. Herman B.,	501 South Forty-second St.	Nov., 1894.
Ames, Prof. Herman V.,	University of Pennsylvania.	Nov., 1901.
Ayer, F. W.,	300 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bacon, Richard W.,	518 Stephen Girard Building.	Dec., 1894.
Bailey, Joseph T.,	1128 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.

Names of Annual Members of the

Bailey, Julius A.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1901.
Baily, Albert L.,	18 Strawberry Street.	Dec., 1901.
Baily, Charles W.,	922 Clinton Street.	Nov., 1901.
Baker, George D., D. D.,	906 Pine Street.	Dec., 1900.
Ball, Joseph A.,	Stock Exchange Place.	Dec., 1892.
Bancroft, Addison F.,	114 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Banks, George W.,	2043 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1889.
Barker, Eben F.,	312 Girard Building.	Dec., 1882.
Barnes, Harry G.,	2010 North Thirteenth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Barnes, John Hampton,	1825 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1889.
Barnes, William H.,	1727 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1889.
Barney, Charles D.,	122 South Fourth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bartol, George E.,	262 South Twenty-first Street.	Dec., 1892.
Bates, Francis G.,	68 North Fourth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bates, W. Welcome,	68 North Fourth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Battles, Frank,	135 South Fourth Street.	Nov., 1892.
Beck, Hon. James M.,	812 Girard Building.	Nov., 1898.
Beck, J. Augustus,	1912 Wallace Street.	April, 1901.
Beers, C. Eliot,	1409 Lombard Street.	Mch., 1893.
Bement, William P.,	3817 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1898.
Bemis, Royal W.,	2512 North Fifth Street.	Dec., 1902.
Bent, Luther S.,	1103 Spruce Street.	May, 1884.
Bent, Stedman,	6040 Drexel Road, Sta. W.	Dec., 1899.
Bigelow, George A.,	133 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Blake, Barton F.,	715 Corinthian Avenue.	Dec., 1881.
Bliss, Arthur Ames, M. D.,	117 South Twentieth Street.	Nov., 1896.
Bliss, Theodore,	1832 Race Street.	Dec., 1881.
Blynn, Henry,	824 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Boardman, Geo. Dana, D. D.,	1023 Farragut Terrace.	Dec., 1881.
Bolles, Prof. Albert S.,	Haverford.	May, 1884.
Borden, Edward P.,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Borden, E. Shirley,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1893.
Boyd, James,	14 North Fourth Street.	Dec., 1887.
Bradford, Albert G.,	4817 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1897.
Brazier, H. Bartol,	1803 Pine Street.	Dec., 1901.
Brazier, J. H.,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brinley, Charles A.,	247 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brooks, Edward, Jr.,	623 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1902.
Brown, Henry W.,	423 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Brown, Levi D.,	116 North Seventeenth Street.	Jan., 1889.

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Brown, J. Tabele,	Prospect Ave., Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1894.
Brown, John A. S.,	1524 North Seventeenth St.	Feb., 1896.
Burnham, George,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1881.
Burnham, George, Jr.,	500 North Broad Street.	May, 1884.
Burnham, William,	Harrison Building.	Dec., 1887.
Burt, Edward W.,	1107 Market Street.	Dec., 1888.
Bushnell, Charles E.,	Bourse Building.	Dec., 1893.
Butler, Edgar H.,	919 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1895.
Butler, Henry, E.,	122 South Fourth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Butler, John M.,	122 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1886.
Carr, George Bradford,	506 Girard Building.	Dec., 1887.
Carpenter, Harvey N.,	2107 DeLancey Street.	Dec., 1891.
Carstairs, Daniel Haddock,	222 South Front Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carstairs, J. Haseltine,	222 South Front Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carver, Charles,	1816 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1902.
Castle, William H.,	4241 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Chandler, Theophilus P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1897.
Chapin, George W.,	St. David.	Dec., 1898.
Chapin, Dr. John B.,	44th and Market Streets.	Dec., 1884.
Chase, Howard A.,	1430 South Penn Square.	Dec., 1886.
Chauncey, Charles,	251 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Church, Arthur L.,	500 North Broad Street.	April, 1901.
Church, Edgar M.,	Third and Locust Streets.	Nov., 1901.
Church, W. A.,	Penn and Knox Streets, Gtn.	Nov., 1901.
Claffin, Waldo M.,	1107 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Clark, Charles E.,	4115 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Clark, Charles Motley,	Forty-second and Locust Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Clarence H., Jr.,	141 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Clark, Edward W.,	141 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Clark, Herbert L.,	160 Bullitt Building.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Percy H.,	710 Bullitt Building.	Dec., 1901.
Clark, Walton,	Chestnut Hill.	Jan., 1902.
Cleaver, Albert N.,	South Bethlehem.	Nov., 1902.
Cleverly, Henry A.,	1811 Park Avenue.	Feb., 1891.
Cliff, Prof. George H.,	1507 North Seventeenth St.	Dec., 1896.
Closson, James H., M. D.,	53 West Cheltenham Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Clothier, Isaac H., Jr.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clothier, Walter,	405 Arch Street.	Dec., 1900.

Names of Annual Members of the

Coffin, Edward Winslow,	Ashland, N. J.	Dec., 1896.
Coffin, G. Winthrop,	22 Letitia Street.	Dec., 1900.
Colton, J. Milton,	141 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Colton, Sabin W., Jr.,	141 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Converse, Charles A.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1891.
Converse, John H.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1882.
Conwell, Rev. Russell H.,	2020 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1887.
Cook, E. Stoddard,	809 N. Twenty-fourth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Cook, Gustavus W.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cook, James W.,	2108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1882.
Cook, Richard Y.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cooke, Jay,	122 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1886.
Corbin, E. A.,	428 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Cornish Thomas E.,	Hotel Walton.	Dec., 1881.
Cragin, Charles I.,	119 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Crittenden, J. Parker,		Mch., 1893.
Crosman, Prof. Charles S.,	Haverford.	Oct., 1898.
Crowell, Charles B.,	673 Bourse Building.	Nov., 1901.
Culver, Martin B.,	1529 Locust Street.	Dec., 1895.
Cuming, John K.,	1807 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Curtin, Dr. Roland G.,	22 S. Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1883.
Curtis, C. H. K.,	423 Arch Street.	Dec., 1888.
Cuthbert, Allen Brooks,	Edgewater Park, N. J.	Dec., 1891.
Dana, Prof. Charles Edmund,	2013 DeLancey Place.	Oct., 1898.
Dana, Stephen W., D. D.,	3925 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Darby, Edward T., M.D.,	Lansdowne.	Dec., 1889.
Darling, Nathan,	1119 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1897.
Darlington, Herbert Seymour,	1126 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Darlington, Joseph G.,	Haverford.	Mch., 1893.
DeCoster, Henry Seymour,	420 South Forty-fifth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Delano, Eugene,	42 Fifth Ave., N. Y.	Dec., 1888.
Denny, George Addison,	423 Lehigh Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Dexter, E. Milton,	1218 Spruce Street.	Feb., 1887.
Dodge, James Mapes,	Clapier Street, Germantown.	Jan., 1902.
Dorland, Dr. W. A. Newman,	120 South Seventeenth Street.	Jan., 1901.
Dorrance, G. Morris,	Broad Street Station.	Nov., 1901.
Duane, Russell,	911 Pine Street.	Dec., 1901.
Dwight, Edmund P.,	407 Library Street.	Feb., 1888.
Dwight, Marcus B., M.D.,	3412 Baring Street.	Nov., 1901.

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Earle, Morris,	918 Chestnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Eckels, Melvin J., D. D.,	236 W. Logan Square.	Dec., 1900.
Edmunds, Hon. George F.,	1724 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1896.
Edwards, Jno. Judson, D.D.S.,	3707 Powelton Avenue.	Nov., 1901.
Ellis, Henry C.,	2319 Green Street.	Dec., 1891.
Ellison, William Rodman,	24 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Elwell, William P.,	2207 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1885.
Ely, Theodore N.,	Broad Street Station.	Mch., 1893.
Este, Charles,	4111 Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1885.
Evans, Charles T.,	428 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1890.
Evans, Shepley W.,	12 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1888.
Ewing, D. S.,	1127 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1888.
Fahnestock, James F., Jr.,	307 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Farnum, Edward S. W.,	5933 Germantown Avenue.	Dec., 1895.
Felton, Edgar C.,	Steelton.	Dec., 1899.
Fisher, Ellicott,	"Wakefield," Germantown.	Feb., 1897.
Flagg, Stanley G., Jr.,	116 S. Twentieth Street.	Nov., 1898.
French, Harry B.,	429 Arch Street.	Jan., 1902.
Frothingham, Theodore,	518 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Fuller, J. C.,	P. Grove Furn., Cumbld. Co.	Dec., 1882.
Furber, William Copeland,	504 Phila. Bank Building.	Dec., 1898.
Gage, Clinton,	Cheltenham Avenue, Oak Lane.	Feb., 1897.
Gerry, F. R.,	1835 Market Street.	Mch., 1885.
Getchell, F. H., M.D.,	1432 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Gillett, Alfred S.,	631 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Godfrey, Lincoln,	128 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1889.
Goodrich, Henry G.,	428 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Goodwin, Harold,	Franklin Building.	Dec., 1881.
Greenough, Rev. William,	1712 Franklin Street.	Dec., 1891.
Hackett, Horatio B.,	2217 E. Cumberland Street.	Jan., 1889.
Hagar, Walter F.,	5913 Greene Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1900.
Hale, Henry S.,	48 North Sixth Street.	Dec., 1890.
Hale, J. Warren,	1517 Wallace Street.	Dec., 1894.
Hale, George, M.D.,	4428 Paul Street, Frankford.	Nov., 1902.
Hall, Amos H.,	140 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hancock, Henry J.,	801 Real Est. Tr. Building.	Dec., 1901.
Harding, John A.,	4th and Linden, Camden, N.J.	Dec., 1892.

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Hare, Dr. Hobart Amory,	222 S. Fifteenth Street.	Dec., 1898.
Harrington, Melvin H.,	70 W. Upsal Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1887.
Hazeltine, Charles F.,	1720 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Haughton, Rev. James,	Bryn Mawr.	Feb., 1888.
Haughton, J. Paul,	Bryn Mawr.	Dec., 1902.
Henry, Bayard,	701 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1892.
Henry, Charles W.,	Wissahickon Heights.	Dec., 1889.
Hill, George H.,	3601 Baring Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hinsdale, Guy, M. D.,	3943 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1899.
Hodge, Thomas L.,	439 W. Lehman Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1897.
Hopkins, Albert Cole,	Lock Haven.	Dec., 1892.
Houghton, Charles W., M. D.,	1528 North Seventh Street.	Dec., 1897.
How, W. Storer, D. D. S.,	1815 Ontario Street.	Dec., 1890.
Howard, Francis A.,	416 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1883.
Howard, Philip E.,	1031 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Howard-Smith, R. S.,	4838 Pulaski Avenue.	Jan., 1901.
Howe, Arthur W.,	2032 DeLancey Street.	Nov., 1901.
Howe, Frank P.,	251 South Seventeenth Street.	Dec., 1894.
Howe, Herbert M., M. D.,	1622 Locust Street.	Dec., 1881.
Howlett, Charles E.,	149 Pelham Road, Gtn.	June, 1892.
Hoyt, Henry M.,	1516 K St., N.W., Wash, D.C.	Nov., 1901.
Hoyt, Rev. Wayland, D. D.,	3604 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Hubbard, Charles D.,	Wyncote, Pa.	Nov., 1901.
Huey, Arthur B.,	602 Commonwealth Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1896.
Ingersoll, W. K., M. D.,	4008 Chestnut Street.	Oct., 1902.
Janes, William P.,	1021 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1890.
Johnson, A. B.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1891.
Johnson, Edward Hine,	2037 Locust Street.	Dec., 1896.
Keene, Albert A.,		Dec., 1886.
Kellogg, Hosford D.,	3421 North Nineteenth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Kelly, Albert Frederick,	220 Pelham Road, Gtn.	Nov., 1896.
Kelly, William D.,	120 Cliveden Ave., Gtn.	Dec., 1892.
Kenney, H. F.,	Ridley Park.	Dec., 1881.
Kent, Henry T.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1892.
Keyes, D. A.,	522 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Kimball, Fred J.,	Arcade Building.	Dec., 1882.
Kimball, William S.,	404 South Forty-second Street.	Dec., 1902.

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Kinsey, John L.,	1622 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1901.
Kisterbock, John,	2004 Market Street.	Dec., 1894.
Kisterbock, Josiah, Jr.,	Continental Hotel.	Dec., 1894.
Ladd, Westray,	133 South Twelfth Street.	Oct., 1897.
Lane, Dr. N. F.,	1620 Green Street.	Dec., 1898.
Lee, Edward Clinton,	Haverford.	Oct., 1890.
Lennig, George G.,	123 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1902.
Leonard, Frederick M.,	119 South Fourth Street.	Feb., 1888.
Lewis, Francis D.,	501 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1881.
Lewis, Henry A.,	4019 Spring Garden Street.	Dec., 1901.
Lewis, H. M.,	Wayne Ave., W. of School L.	Dec., 1881.
Lillie, Lewis,	N. W. cor. Broad and Arch Sts.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis Converse,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Lillie, Samuel Morris,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Litch, Wilbur F., D. D. S.,	1507 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Lovejoy, Arthur B.,	3901 Chestnut Street.	Aug., 1892.
Ludington, Charles H., Jr.,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1901.
Lyman, William R.,	1033 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
McCollin, Edw. G.,	514 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
McDowell, John A.,	1727 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Mapes, George E.,	1932 N. Twenty-second Street.	Dec., 1887.
Marshall, Geo. Morley, M. D.,	1819 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Marston, John,	Merion P. O.	Dec., 1883.
Martin, Rev. George Edward,		Nov., 1898.
Mears, Henry D.,	1640 N. Fifty-second Street.	Dec., 1899.
Mears, William A.,	701 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1899.
Merchant, Clarke,	1615 Walnut Street.	Oct., 1901.
Merrick, Dwight V.,	5373 Chew Street, Gtn.	Nov., 1901.
Mitchell, Charles L., M. D.,	1016 Cherry Street.	Dec., 1901.
Mitchell, Jno. Nicholas, M. D.,	1505 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1900.
Miller, James C.,	1121 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1890.
Miller, Prof. Leslie W.,	320 South Broad Street.	Oct., 1898.
Miller, Niles M., M. D.,	4108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Molten, Robert P.,	6803 Emlen Street, Gtn.	Dec., 1901.
Monroe, Josiah,	305 Girard Building.	Dec., 1885.
Montelius, William Edward,	513 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Moody, Carlton M.,	1217 North American Building.	Dec., 1890.
Moore, William S.,	Cramps' Ship Yard.	Dec., 1902.

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Morgan, Frank E.,	1629 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Morse, Edwin F.,	1613 Poplar Street.	Dec., 1898.
Moulton, Byron P.,	Rosemont.	Jan., 1888.
Mumford, Edgar H.,	Eighteenth and Hamilton Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Mumford, Joseph P.,	313 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Muzzey, Frank W.,	1803 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Nason, Rev. C. P. H.,	6123 Greene Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1890.
Nevin, Rev. Charles W.,	307 South Fortieth Street.	Nov., 1894.
Newhall, Daniel S.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
Newton, Charles C.,	2018 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1894.
North, Ralph H.,	Boyer Street, Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1891.
Northrop, H. L., M. D.,	1729 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Ober, Thomas K.,	1617 N. Sixteenth Street.	Apl., 1887.
Olmstead, M. E.,	Harrisburg.	Dec., 1892.
Packard, Charles S. W.,	517 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1902.
Patterson, Wistar Evans,	Port Kennedy.	Oct., 1897.
Paulding, Tattnall,	Third and Walnut Streets.	Feb., 1896.
Pendleton, Frank P.,	2005 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1900.
Penniman, James Hosmer,	4326 Sansom Street.	Jan., 1901.
Penniman, Josiah H.,	4326 Sansom Street.	Jan., 1901.
Perkins, Edward L.,	110 South Fourth Street.	Apl., 1888.
Perkins, Francis M., M.D.,	1428 Pine Street.	Dec., 1888.
Perry, O. LaForrest,	114 N. Broad Street.	Dec., 1900.
Peirce, Harold,	331 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
Pile, Rufus Moody,	1610 Mount Vernon Street.	Nov., 1899.
Plumb, Fayette R.,	1822 Pine Street.	Dec., 1901.
Plummer, Everett H.,	512 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Plummer, William T.,	1518 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1901.
Poole, Charles P.,	Bourse Building.	Mch., 1895.
Porter, Isaac, Jr.,	4809 Regent Street.	Dec., 1902.
Prime, Frederick,	1008 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Putnam, Earl B.,	1926 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Ramsdell, J. G.,	1305 Walnut Street.	Mch., 1885.
Randle, George Mather,	837 Race Street.	Dec., 1888.
Reeves, Francis B.,	20 South Front Street.	Dec., 1896.
Reynolds, George N.,	Lancaster.	Dec., 1893.
Rhodes, James M.,	N.E.cor.Third & Chestnut Sts.	Dec., 1901.

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Richards, Charles H., D.D.,	2033 Green Street.	Dec., 1890.
Roberts, Hiram C.,	10th Street, Oak Lane.	Nov., 1899.
Rowland, William Lee,	4800 Chester Avenue.	Dec., 1896.
Runk, Louis B.,	20 S. Twenty-first Street.	Nov., 1896.
Runk, Marshall Hill,	20 S. Twenty-first Street.	Dec., 1896.
Safford, Thomas S.,	Swarthmore.	Dec., 1895.
Sanborn, Edward H.,	39 Fisher's Lane, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Sanger, Edward Grafton,	Glenwood and Park Avenues.	Dec., 1895.
Sargent, Winthrop,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Schoff, Frederic,	3418 Baring Street.	Nov., 1902.
Scott, E. Irvin,	27 North Sixth Street.	Dec., 1895.
Scott, Clarence W.,	27 North Sixth Street.	Dec., 1894.
Seaver, Joseph H.,	2045 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1887.
Sellers, Coleman, Jr.,	1600 Hamilton Street.	Dec., 1901.
Sellers, Horace Wells,	3301 Baring Street.	Dec., 1896.
Shackford, Capt. J. W.,	2317 St. Alban's Place.	Dec., 1883.
Shapley, Rufus E.,	2012 DeLancey Street.	Apl., 1901.
Shattuck, Frank R.,	800 Betz Building.	Dec., 1901.
Shattuck, George,	132 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1889.
Shaw, Frederic,	902 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Sheldon, Winthrop Dudley,	Girard College.	Dec., 1895.
Shelton, Frederick H.,	112 N. Broad Street.	Nov., 1901.
Sherman, Charles P.,	1001 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Shippen, Edward,	1207 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Shortridge, N. Parker,	Wynnewood P. O.	Dec., 1881.
Shumway, A. A.,	311 Market Street.	May, 1887.
Silvester, Learoyd,	1007 Real Est. Tr. Building.	Apr., 1901.
Skinner, Frank Bevin,	401 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Slocum, Dr. Harris A.,	1900 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Smith, Atwood,	49th and Baltimore Avenue.	Dec., 1884.
Smith, Charles Emory,	700 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Smith, Leonard O.,	2217 Mt. Vernon Street.	Dec., 1885.
Smith, Robert Hobart,	1221 Locust Street.	Feb., 1897.
Smyth, Calvin M.,	1206 Arch Street.	Dec., 1896.
Smyth, Isaac S., Jr.,	1003 Market Street.	Nov., 1901.
Snowden, Col. A. Loudon,	1812 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1897.
Snowman, Albert E.,	707 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1894.
Southwick, James L.,	2028 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Sparhawk, Charles W.,	219 S. Forty-first Street.	Dec., 1883.

Names of Annual Members of the

Sparhawk, John, Jr.,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Spooner, Alban,	5 Bank Street.	June, 1891.
Steinmetz, Joseph Allison,	744 Drexel Building.	Jan., 1901.
Stetson, David S.,	2323 DeLancey Street.	Dec., 1901.
Stillwell, Albert H.,	1530 N. Fifteenth Street.	Jan., 1902.
Stillwell, James C.,	4018 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1902.
Stockwell, Herbert G.,	2135 Ontario Street.	Nov., 1901.
Stone, Hon. Charles W.,	Warren.	Dec., 1887.
Strawbridge, Justus C.,	801 Market Street.	Nov., 1896.
Stuart, Edward T.,	1107 Arcade Building.	Dec., 1902.
Swett, George W.,	Hotel Walton.	Jan., 1898.
Swinscoe, Henry K.,	DeKalb, Ill.	April, 1901.
Taber, George H.,	1840 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1900.
Taylor, Horace E.,	306 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Tenney, John,	212 South Third Street.	Jan., 1888.
Terry, Henry C.,	1328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Thomas, Augustus,	2029 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1886.
Thomas, Chas. Hermon, M.D.,	3634 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Thompson, A. F.,	712 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1892.
Thompson, Benjamin,	Galena, Kansas.	Dec., 1891.
Tilden, William T.,	254 North Front Street.	Nov., 1898.
Tobey, Frank R.,	3942 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1899.
Towne, Nathan P.,	Eleventh and Pine Streets.	Dec., 1897.
Treat, Frederick H.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1899.
Tredick, Edward,	606 Arch Street.	Jan., 1890.
Trumbull, H. Clay, D. D.,	4103 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Trumbull, Charles G.,	1031 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Tupper, Kerr Boyce, D. D.,	202 South Thirty-ninth Street.	Jan., 1898.
Turner, Charles P., M. D.,	1506 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Tyler, Sidney F.,	Fourth Street Nat'l Bank.	Oct., 1897.
Upham, Frank H.,	4910 Walton Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Valle, Paul B.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Van Lennep, Dr. W. B.,	1421 Spruce Street.	Mch., 1895.
Van Rensselaer, A.,	Eighteenth and Walnut Sts.	Nov., 1901.
Vanuxem, Louis C.,	Chestnut Hill.	Dec., 1895.
Wadsworth, Edward D.,	133 South Twelfth Street.	Dec., 1892.
Walbridge, T. Chester,	136 W. Tulpehocken St., Gtn.	Dec., 1902.
Ward, E. Tillson, M. D.,	843 South Third Street.	Nov., 1901.

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Warren, E. Burgess,	2013 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1881.
Warren, Gen. Lucius H.,	419 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Warren, T. H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Waters, Daniel A.,	3101 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1882.
Wayland, Francis L.,	514 Franklin Building.	Dec., 1899.
Weaver, Clement,	1130 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1889.
Weeks, S. Merrill, D. D. S.,	1829 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
Weitzel, E. Boyd,	403 W. Cheltenham Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Wells, Calvin,	Allegheny City.	Dec., 1881.
Weston, Francis E.,	1111 Harrison Building.	Dec., 1902.
Wharton, Joseph,	P. O. Box 1332.	Nov., 1892.
Whitaker, Bishop O. W.,	4027 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1900.
White, Stephen W.,	Broad Street Station.	Dec., 1887.
Whitcomb, Charles M.,	1531 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
Whittier, John W.,	1836 N. Twelfth Street.	Nov., 1901.
Willard, Dr. De Forest,	1818 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1881.
Williams, Parker S.,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1896.
Wilson, Dr. W. P.,	233 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1901.
Wing, Asa S.,	4028 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Winsor, James D.,	338 South Delaware Ave.	Dec., 1881.
Winsor, William D.,	338 South Delaware Ave.	Dec., 1881.
Wood, George,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Wood, Grahame,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1897.
Wood, Stuart,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Woodman, George B.,	1231 Market Street.	Dec., 1883.
Woodward, Dr. George,	708 North American Bldg.	Dec., 1899.
Worcester, William L., Rev.,	4300 Locust Street.	Nov., 1901.
Zantzing, Clarence Clark,	Forty-second and Locust Sts.	Nov., 1901.



In Memoriam

Obituary

¶ Thomas Beltham Merrick, died June 13, 1902. He was born in Hallowell, Maine, in 1813. His parents were John Merrick and Rebecca Vaughan, who were born in England, but were among the early settlers of the little town on the Kennebec.

¶ Mr. Merrick's school life included a year at Bowdoin College, Maine, where he had the honor of reciting French to Prof. Henry W. Longfellow.

¶ He went into the drug business in Hallowell, but after his marriage to Elizabeth M. White, also of Hallowell, in 1839, he moved to Philadelphia. He began business in 1846, in New York, and in 1879 made his final home in Germantown, retiring from business the following year.

¶ Music was a life-long interest with him. He was organist in Grace Church, Philadelphia, in 1845.

¶ He was one of the charter members of the Society.

¶ His wife, a son and three daughters survive him.

¶ Alfred Herbert Edson, died July 7. He was born in Abington, Mass., April 4, 1852.

¶ On his maternal side his ancestors were among the early settlers of Hingham, Mass., and he was a lineal descendant of Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, of Revolutionary War fame. His parents resided in Philadelphia, and he was educated in the public schools of this city. He entered Baldwin Locomotive Works as an apprentice in 1868, and afterwards filled many positions of trust satisfactorily. In recognition of his ability,

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perseverance and energy he was promoted to a position of foreman, in 1888, of one of the most important departments, which he held till his death.

¶ A widow, a daughter and two sons survive him.

¶ He joined the Society in 1892.

¶ George A. Fletcher, died December 14. He was born in Philadelphia in 1836. He served in the civil war and had been engaged in extensive and active business life ever since, being a member of the firms of Mitchell, Fletcher & Co., Schaum & Uhlinger, and director in the Union Trust Co., the Standard Ice Co., the Yarmouth & Halifax R. R. Co., and the Nova Scotia Development Co. He was a member of the Veteran Corps, the Union League, Hamilton Club, Powelton Club, the Historical Society, and joined the New England Society in 1890.

¶ His wife, three sons and a daughter survive.

¶ Charles Hebard, died June 11. He was born in Lebanon, Conn., 71 years ago and was a direct descendant of Governor Bradford. He was, before 1889, one of the most extensive lumber manufacturers in the West, and was a Regent of the University of Michigan. Since then he has resided in Philadelphia, taking interest in educational work and serving as a trustee of Jefferson Medical College and on the Hospital Committee. He was a member of the Union League and Loyal Legion, and joined the Society in 1895.

¶ He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters.

Names of Deceased Members

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Allyn, Isaac W.,	Nov., 1894.	Feb., 1896.
Andres, Hiram,	Dec., 1895.	May, 1898.
Atwood, J. Ward,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Barrows, William Eliot,	Nov., 1896.	July, 1901.
Bartol, B. H.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Batterson, H. G., D. D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1903.
Bement, William B.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1897.
Bentley, Henry,	Dec., 1891.	Sept., 1895.
Biddle, A. Sydney,	Jan., 1890.	Apl., 1891.
Bowles, P. P.,	Dec., 1885.	Mch., 1899.
Bradford, Samuel,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Bradley, J. W.,	Dec., 1881.	— 1883.
Breed, William P., D.D.,	Dec., 1883.	Feb., 1889.
Brown, Samuel C.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1891.
Caldwell, Frederick L.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1885.
Caldwell, Seth, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1900.
Caldwell, Stephen, A.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1890.
Claghorn, James L.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1884.
Clapp, E. Herbert,	Jan., 1889.	Nov., 1895.
Coffin, Lemuel,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1895.
Colburn, Arthur,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1901.
Collins, J. C.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1900.
Dadmun, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Darrah, John C.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1887.
Davis, Henry,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1889.
Davis, Henry Corbit,	Nov., 1898.	Jan., 1901.
Dorr, Dalton,	Nov., 1883.	Feb., 1901.
Edson, Alfred H.,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1902.
Elwell, Joseph S.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1892.
Elwyn, Alfred L.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1884.
Emery, Titus S.,	Dec., 1888.	Apl., 1894.

Names of Deceased Members of the

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Felton, Samuel M.,	Jan., 1882.	Jan., 1889.
Fletcher, George A.,	Nov., 1890.	Dec., 1902.
Galvin, T. P.,	Dec., 1883.	Apl., 1892.
Gile, Gen. George W.,	Apl., 1887.	Feb., 1896.
Goodell, A. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1900.
Goodwin, D. R., D.D., LL.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1890.
Goodwin, H. Stanley,	Dec., 1887.	Dec., 1892.
Hacker, William,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1898.
Haddock, Daniel, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1890.
Haddock, Stanley B.,	Dec., 1886.	Jan., 1900.
Harrington, Edwin,	Dec., 1887.	Sept., 1891.
Hazeltine, Ward B.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1886.
Haven, Charles E.,	Dec., 1883.	Sept., 1890.
Hebard, Charles,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1902.
Higbee, Dr. E. E.,	Mch., 1884.	Dec., 1889.
Hinckley, Isaac,	Dec., 1883.	Mch., 1888.
Hine, Elmore C., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1895.
Holman, Andrew J.,	Dec., 1889.	Oct., 1891.
Holman, William A.,	Nov., 1896.	Dec., 1897.
Hovey, Franklin S.,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1896.
Ide, Charles K.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1885.
Ingham, William H.,	Mch., 1896.	Jan., 1903.
Jackson, Charles M.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Kimball, Frederick S.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1894.
Kingsbury, C. A., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1891.
Kingsley, E. F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1899.
Kingsley, J. E.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1890.
Kingsley, William T.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1893.
Lamson, A. D.,	Dec., 1885.	Nov., 1892.
Lewis, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1886.
Lockwood, E. Dunbar,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1891.

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NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Marcus, W. N.,	Dec., 1887.	June, 1896.
Merrick, Thomas B.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1902.
Moody, William F.,	Dec., 1890.	Jan., 1899.
Morrell, Daniel J.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Murphy, Francis W.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1894.
Orne, Edward B.,	Jan., 1882.	Aug., 1884.
Osborne, Edwin,	Dec., 1899.	
Passmore, J. A. M.,	Oct., 1902.	Mch., 1903.
Patten, William,	June, 1892.	July, 1892.
Peabody, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1885.
Perkins, Henry,	Dec., 1888.	Dec., 1889.
Pitkin, H. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Nov., 1889.
Pulsifer, Sidney,	Dec., 1882.	Mch., 1884.
Ranney, Charles H.,	Dec., 1893.	Feb., 1897.
Rathbun, Robert P.,	Mch., 1893.	Feb., 1899.
Reed, Charles D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1889.
Robinson, Frank W.,	April, 1887.	April, 1891.
Rollins, Edward A.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1885.
Russell, Winfield S.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1884.
Scollay, John,	April, 1888.	June, 1890.
Scott, T. Seymour,	Nov., 1899.	Jan., 1901.
Scranton, Edward S.,	Dec., 1886.	Dec., 1897.
Shapleigh, E. B., M. D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1892.
Smith, Edward Clarence,	Dec., 1883.	Nov., 1889.
Smith, Frank Percy,	Dec., 1892.	Sept., 1894.
Smith, Louis Herbert,	Dec., 1896.	— 1901.
Smith, Winthrop B.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1885.
Sparhawk, John,	Dec., 1883.	May, 1889.
Stacey, M. P.,	Dec., 1881.	May, 1888.
Stephenson, Walter B.,	Jan., 1891.	Mch., 1901.
Stevens, Rt. Rev. Wm. Bacon,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1887.
Straw, Harry C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1887.
Sumner, Alfred W.,	Nov., 1890.	Jan., 1898.
Swan, Baxter C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1892.

The Names of the Deceased Members

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Terry, Arthur L.,	Dec., 1891.	Oct., 1898.
Thomas, A. R., M. D.,	Jan., 1894.	Oct., 1895.
Thomas, Rufus R.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1896.
Thompson, Albert K.,	Dec., 1888.	Jan., 1894.
Thompson, E. O.,	Dec., 1892.	Mch., 1901.
Tilden, Walter H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1899.
Tower, Charlemagne,	Dec., 1884.	July, 1889.
Tredick, Charles,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1895.
Tucker, Roswell D.,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1883.
Tyler, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1896.
Wattles, John D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1893.
Wayland, Rev. H. L.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1898.
Wentworth, J. Langdon,	Dec., 1882.	May, 1897.
Wetherill, John Price,	Dec., 1886.	Sept., 1888.
Williams, Dr. Edward H.,	Dec., 1883.	Dec., 1899.
Williams, Hon. Henry W.,	June, 1892.	Jan., 1899.
Windsor, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1889.
Wood, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1882.
Woods, Rev. Byron A.,	Dec., 1895.	Sept., 1897.





